THE PHILANTHROPIST.

THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

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For the Philanthropist. TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF OHIO.

DEAR BRETHREN:-I have a few words to say to each of you in relation to our approaching anniversary. Who will attend it, what shall be its character, its measures, its influence and results are questions of deep interest. It will have a character, and exert an influence and be followed by results which will be felt thro' time and in eternity. In its results are involved the dearest interests of our county and humanity. What the influence of that meeting shall tell for weal or for woe to a dying world is for you now to determine.

If through your indifference or supineness it should be thin, its action spiritless, its measures fatal dagger into the bosom of his nearest friend, ineffici, ent the result will prove disastrous to the interests of the slave, and you will stand charged with gross dereliction, and a palpable violation of solemn vows. Or if we go up to that meeting filled with distrust and jealousy or party zeal and a sectarian spirit, determined to rule or ruin, we deserve not the name of abolitionists. We are but hollow hearted hypocrites, recreant alike to the slave and to God. But Brethren I am persuaded better things of you, though I thus speak. I think I know that of eggs. To have repaired to the school house the abolitionists of Ohio are sound in the faith. and though differing widely, on other matters have been a signal defeat, over which they and on some minor points connected with the cause of Liberty, yet are one on the main question of duty, and are prepared to move forward shoulder to shoulder in the conflict in which Physical force would in all probability have they are engaged. We have differed about political action, as we had a right to do, and as was most natural, but what then? Must there be speaking, an infernal halloo I believe would heart burnings, and alienation, and an a- have echoed to the neighboring hills, if other bandonment of the cause? The sincerity of means had failed. I speak advisedly. Endure all who indulge such feelings or pursue such a all things I would say! if they persecute in this course may well be questioned. I regard the city, flee ye to another. policy of our society on the subject of political action as definitely and rightly settled. As a society we make no nominations, have no po-litical organization, no party machinery, attempt not to control members in the use of their elective franchise. Our society embraces Whigs and Democrats. Voters and non-voters all standing on equal ground and working together for the same holy object. If individual members choose to unite with parties already organized, or refuse to vote at all, the society has neither the will nor power to call them to account for it. They act, as they have a right to do on their individual responsibility. Other questions which have so unhappily divided the anti slavery ranks in other parts, we have, and I trust ever shall, let alone. With such principles of

o have but one pulsation. Let us have a holy convocation of the true friends of Liberty and of God coming together for counsel and for the stirring up of each other's zeal, and for a re-consecration of themselves to the

holy cause. Let us go up prepared to sustain our Executive Committee and our excellent paper, to furnish the means for scattering, thick as the leaves of autumn, tracts and printed pages through the state. Are any wearied? in the name of down trodden humanity I beseech you to gird yourselves anew, and go forward. Are any disheartened? I bid you take courage, the mighty God of Jacob has no part with the oppressor, all his glorious attributes pledge him to succor and defend the weak.

Do you feel poor? Beware brethren how you make this a plea for holding back your aid. Many of you live luxuriously, most have more than a competence, few are absolutely poor. Whatsoever ye would that men should do for you, do ye even so for them, is the gospel spirit. The slave—the best interests of the oppressor -your country-and the Savior all demand the exercise of this spirit at the present day if ever; and those who neglect it do so at their

Your brother in the cause of humanity. A. A. GUTHRIE. For the Philanthropist.

MOB AT SHARON.

An abridged report of the proceedings of the 17th of April has been presented to your readers, in which the subscriber thinks some important omissions, and some mistakes have been made. It is most certainly due to one individual mentioned, that what he did do, as well readers. When the names of worthy members of society are thus exposed and held up to the scorn and derision of the public, all the circumstances exhibited; that the candid reader, may draw

that they were not. Now if the law requires of a Magistrate when apprised of breaches of the peace, to repair to the scene of disorder and become complainant and prosecutor, Esq. Vail is to blame; if not, he stands justified. Can a Justice command the peace before it is broken? It is thought to be no more than just that these facts should be known to the public, especially when we consider how imperfect the sketch heretofore given. The writer does not pretend to say how much the conduct of Esq. Vail encouraged or discouraged those persons engaged in the riot.

His object is solely to give an outline of the facts, that those who are not to blame may be exonorated. In relation to the statements in your last paper by David D. Nelson, referring to myself and Esq. Vail, they are I believe strictly true, and yet liable to be misconstrued. That I was absent on "professional business" is true, likewise the subscriber did persuade his friends not to go to the school house. Prudence is the better part of valor, and what is gained by this course, rash and impetuous zeal will overthrow, and shroud former achievements in oblivion. When reason is dethroned by strong drink and the passions set on fire of Hell, it is then man is prepared for any thing and all things,-he can then plunge the and shout in wild phrensy as he gazes upon the ghastly corpse. It must have been apparent to Mr. N. that alcohol was the chief engine goading the infuriated mob on to violence. It was this that moved them to discharge a loaded piece at one of their number. This that led them to abuse worthy citizens, -and this that so blunted their senses that they mistook one of their number for an abolitionist, and for this or some other cause, lavished upon him a volley and then to have been driven from it would would have greatly triumphed. Under these circumstances to have repaired to the house, would seem to be daring them to their worst. been necessary for our own individual protection. Besides, no hope could be entertained of

Yours Respectfully, JOHN BASSETT.

For the Philanthropist.

DR BAILEY:-I have long refrained from transmitting to you any communications, in behalf of universal freedom, of which I am an advocate. My delicacy has arisen from the fact. that others are employing their pens in behalf of the suffering and the dumb, who are more experienced and more capable than myself. However, those who cannot lift the end of a large log and thus render great aid in rearing building, may carry handspikes for others to work with. I have been opposed to slavery action our society may and will move forward from my childhood up, and consequently united to the accomplishment of its final aim. Now myself to an anti slavery society the first onbrethren, what we need its unity and action; portunity I ever had. A year ago I opened my good old fashioned abolition zeal, tempered with mouth for the dumb in obedience to the com some discretion. If our heads get a little way mand of Heaven, by pleading their cause pubapart, let us keep our hearts so close together as. licly. I pledged myself that under the guidance and by the help of Almighty God I would do Come up to the convention friends with clear all that I could consistently for the slave. Since heads, warm hearts, and full pockets (if possible.) that time I have lost no opportunity that presented itself. Some object that I use harsh language; some that I am too young. To the first objection I answer, that I have never used language harder than the Bible uses against the ppressor; but the objection is that I speak harshof the Methodist E. church, being a member of that body. I generally speak of that body, because I believe in the old maxim of sweeping our own corner first, and the Lord knows that the Methodist E. church needs sweeping as much as any other church under Heaven. What are we coming to, brethren of the M. E. church? Seventy five thousand human beings chattelized in our borders, and we yet disposed to sleep on? Look at the black resolution of the genera conference of May 1840, what does it say? we have 7,0000 communicants in our church whose testimony cannot be taken against a white brother. In plain English we have 7,0000 liars with in our pale; and yet we must say nothing, or if we do, we must palliate and smooth over the Heaven daring sin of Slavery. No breth-ren, God forbid. It is time that we awake. Our church is corrupt. Let there be no peace until we have cleansed the skirts of our garments from blood guiltiness. In answer to the second objection, I plead guilty to the charge. I am young, and the crime is one that time

only can obliterate. Yours in behalf of the slave. J. SEILEY.

For the Philanthropist. ENCOURARING.

Dr. BAILEY:-My object in thus addressing thee at this time is merely to subscribe for the Philanthropist. I have been a constant reader of it almost ever since its commencement, bu as what he did not, should be exhibited to your have never done any thing towards its support. I availed myself of the privilege of reading my father's paper until his removal to Indiana. I could still have the privilege of perusing it free connected with the transaction should be fairly of cost were I so disposed; but on seeing : notice in a late number of it, that its list of subjust and equitable conclusions. Esq. Vail is scribers had been somewhat diminished in con-one of our most worthy citizens, and the undersigned sincerely believes did all he conceived beeing commenced in different parts of the to be his duty to prevent any disturbance. On country, I felt under some obligation to do morning of the sixteteenth he first apprised something towards sustaining it, believing as I Quarterly meeting in the State of Ohio, being us of the intended riot, remarking at the same do that (please pardon the expression) it is the time "that he had come purposely to the Village best paper published in the land upon the subto prevent if possible any thing of the kind."

As they were on their way to assail the speaker,

Mr. Veil celled the interest of slavery Although I have been one of those, styled Harrison abolitionists, Mr. Vail called the instigator of the mischief and consequently opposed to the course advoca-into his office and advised him not to go, read-ted by the Philanthropist, I have never felt any ing to him the law, telling him he should enforce disposition to refuse to read it, or to find fault dividual who stands as a minister among the it strictly if brought before him, the man reply-with its editor. I cannot yet say that I am sorry ed "he had promised to egg the first abolition-that General Harrison was preferred to Martin Where

formed their noble deeds. Your readers can thropist was a correct one. At least I and many

Yours respectfully C. O. STANTON.

From the Palladiun COLORED PEOPLE.

At a large and respectable meeting of the co ored citizens of Cleveland, held on the 10th of March, of which Mr. Jasper Johnson was Chairman, and Mr. J. L. Watson Secretary. the following resolutions prepared by John Malvin, P. Huss and Stephen Griffin, who had been appointed a committee for that purpose, were presented and after a full discussion unaninously adopted.

1. Resolved, That we claim that we are free native born citizens of the United States of America, and as such, are entitled to all the privileges which belong to such citizens.

2. Resolved, That we are deeply sensible that the unjust prejudice of many of our white fellow-citizens (who greatly exceed us in numbers) and a mistaken policy on their part having its origin (as we believe) in a design to perpetuate the system of slavery under which milions of our own color are suffering in the Southern States of this Union; have operated ever since the formation of this Republic to procure the enactment (in the nominally free States) of many laws which are unjust in themselves and greatly oppressive to the colored citizens.

3. Resolved, That, while we are duly sensithat we have many devoted and able friends among the white portion of our fellow-citizens who constantly and firmly assert our rights and exhibit the wrongs which we endure, still we esteem it our right and duty peaceably to assemble together and consider upon the condition and prospects of ourselves and kindred in the

4. Resolved, That in order to avail ourselves of the advantages of the combined deliberations of a large number in the State whose hopes and destinies are identified with our own, we think it expedient that a State Convention of the colored citizens of the State of Ohio be called at an early day at some central point, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the colored people of the State on the subject of their rights and wrongs; and taking measures preparatory to a National Convention if there be one, in pursuance to a call lately published in the Colored

5. Resolved, That R. D. Kinney, John Brown, J. L. Watson, J. Malvin and David Wills be a committee to correspond with our friends in Columbus, Chilicothe, Portsmouth, Zanesville, Steubenville, Lancaster, Dayton, Cincinnati, Sandusky, Massillon, Painesville, Wooster and Canton, on the subject of calling the State Convention, and that Anthony Barret, George Staunton and Wyatt Johnson of the siding in those towns.

6. Resolved. That we recommend Wedneschoice of Cleveland, Columbus or Cincinnati as the place of holding said convention.

7. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Palladium of Liberty, and the Philanthropist. JASPER JOHNSON, Ch'n.

JOHN L. WATSON, Secretary.

From the Jeffersonian. ENCOURAGING AGAIN.

At a meeting of the Augusta, Carroll county Anti-Slavery Society, held at Augusta, April 3d, 1841, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we consider anti-slavery a sub-

ject of the highest political importance. Resolved, That we attach no blame to those

good, at the late election, cast their votes with a design to choose the least evil. Resolved, That we consider the present time

proper time for us, to declare publicly, that we will in future vote for no legislator, except we policy? believe him to be opposed to slavery, in all its branches. Resolved, That the editors of the Carroll

Free Press, and Jeffersonian, be requested to publish these resolutions. The PHILANTHROPIST will please copy the

JEREMIAH McBRIDE, Pres. JOHN WATHY, Sec.

Cheerfully: we like to see these tokens for good .- ED. PHIL.

For the Philanthropist. THE FRIENDS.

Cortsville, 5th mo., 14th, 1841. DR BAILEY,-In the Liberator of 3d mo. 12th, there is an extract of a most remarkable sermon by one of our ministers in New York. Friends here feel mortified and grieved at such conduct and we have concluded to issue a disclaimer. I herewith send it with a request that it be immediately inserted in the Philanthropist. Would it not be well to copy the account of the meeting as contained in the Liberator. To many friends it will prove an interesting, though painful item of the anti-slavery movement.

With much respect thy friend, J. A. DUGDALE.

A Disclaimer. We, the undersigned, members of the Society of Friends, within the compass of Green Plain course delivered in Rose street meeting in the city of New York, by George F. White, an in-

Wherein he denounced temperance, non-

treatment which is represented to have been offered to Oliver Johnson, who called in accordance with a public invitation of G. F. White, to examine the vouchers for the assertions made at said meeting: therefore,

We feel bound as Friends, some of us standing in the same relation to the society as G. F, White, to utter publicly our solemn protest against such charges and deportment in accordance with the apostolic injunction,—
"Them that sin, rebuke before all, that others also may fear," 1st Timothy, 5th chapter, 20th verse. In the above emphatic condemnation we are actualed by no invidious feeling towards the erring individual, but speak the truth in love, for we know that the expression of such sentiments as are attributed to our friend G. F. White will pain the hearts of many who love and cherish the principles as professed by our

Convened in Friends' meeting house at the close of the quarterly meeting, 5th mo. 3d, 1841.

Joseph A. Dugdale, Benjamin Michenor, Richard Wright, James Anderson, Asa Mosher, David Keser, Robert Ingram, Thomas Borton, Isaac Richardson, W. D. Pierce, Aaron Borton, Thomas Shaw, Nathan Engle, John Shaw, James Frame. Joseph Mormon. William Gunimere, William Thorn. Levi Townsend Ellwood S. Borton Ann Kester. William Haywood, Joshua W. Engle, Thomas Swayne, George Haywood,

Charles R. Dugdale. The names of the persons following are o those not able to be present at the said meeting who subsequently desired the privilege of appending their signatures.

John Dugdale, Edwin Pierce,

City of Columbus be a committee to call said many persons, is a disbursement the most disaconvention when they shall have received from greeable they ever make, When the United the above named towns notice that the call of States government was established, the founders the convention is approved of by our friends re- thereof, understanding this aversion to direct taxation, contrived the tariff and by indirect means of raising a revenue, the people of this day the 19th of May, at 10 o'clock A. M. as country have not been called upon directly, exthe time of said convention; and that we request cept in one or two instances, to contribute to our friends in the above named towns, to ex- the support of the government. The individpress early to the Committee in Columbus their ual states raise their taxes differently, i. e. by direct taxation annually. State and county taxes of different descriptions, must come directly from the pocket of each citizen, whether he be a farmer, mechanic, merchant or a professional man. Now what say you fellow citizens of Hamilton, Clermont, and Brown counties, to having a direct tax the coming year, in addition to your State and county taxes? A tax that shall equal in amount the sum of all the taxes you pay to the state and county? What say you fellow citizens to having this direct tax levied and collected year after year by the federal government? In these hard times too, when you can scarcely manage to keep the soul and body of yourselves and families together in the item of food and raiment? Would you vote for President Tyler's administration, his men or citizens who despairing to attain the greatest or his measures at future elections were he to promulgate such a doctrine as the abandonment of the whole system of the revenue laws and a resort to direct taxation as the permanent policy when there is no candidate in the field, and of this people? Would you give your vote to when no personal offence can be given, to be a the next Presidential candidate who should vow beforehand and pledge to carry out such

> Nay, I know you would not. No men how ever great their previous services their country, however truly meritorious their public actions, however capable, however honest, would receive one of your votes!

No party excitement could blind your eyes. no sophistry nor long-winded arguments and details of facts at the corner of the streets could hoodwink you into the support of such measures as an annual direct taxation scheme to be paid out of your own pocket, while perhaps your children were crying for bread. National banks standing armies, sub-treasuries and all the other topics of political discussion would appear like nole hills in your eyes, compared to such a mountain of public wrong and private outrage as direct taxation. Am I not right?ls it not to? Methinks I hear the response from the mouth of every citizen, indignant at such proposal .- aye, AYE, AYE, and methinks I open the morning paper and find the election news from the ballot box echoing back in straight out consistency, aye, AYE, AYE.
Well fellow citizens, so much for the propo

sition; how for the application. Do not be alarmed, however, for President Tyler does not intend to make any such proposal, to my knowledge. But the supposition of your being thus taxed is not a mere man of straw, nevertheless. Do not therefore let the fancied indig-nation which you think you would feel at such an outrageous, uinous policy, cool down until

you get at the siquel.
You all know S. P. Chase Esq. and Ex-Senator Morris? Yes, they are men of integting, and having fead with mortification and as-tonishment a narration by Oliver Johnson of Boston, purporting to be a synopsis of a dis-would deliberately tell a falsehood privately or publicly-do you? No, by no means. then, hear them.

Mr. Chase stated in a speech at the Hamilto co. Anti-slavery Convention that he had taken especial pains to exertain the amount annually

ist that attempted to speak in Sharon," and Van Buren, and elected President. But I am resistance, and anti-slavery societies in the most lost by the three counties above named through slavery of the North, will carry its action to the went on his way, joined his comrades and performed their noble deeds. Your readers can now understand the phrase,—"Patriotic band" used in the peice before alluded to. It is known to the citizens of this place that Esq. Vail tarried that evening until after dark, supposing they would be arrested, and expressed his surprise would be arrested, and expressed his surprise would be arrested, and expressed his surprise.

Van Buren, and elected President. But I am resistance, and anti-slavery societies in the most opprobious terms, and charged the latter association to the course advocated by the Philan-opprobious terms, and charged the latter association with maintaining the doctrine that the opprobious terms, and charged the latter association with maintaining the doctrine that the opprobious terms, and charged the latter association with maintaining the doctrine that the opprobious terms, and charged the latter association with maintaining the doctrine that the opprobious terms, and that so far as he could find data, and of the press will be extended by the very speak of them (making no exception) as hyportained the states paid to the most opprobious terms, and that so far as he could find data, and of the press will be extended by the very timits of the Constitution, but not beyond the inability of southern planters and merchants to pay their debts, contracted for produce and through slavely of the North, will carry its action to the inability of southern planters and merchants the inability of southern planters and merchants to pay their debts, contracted for produce and them. In despite of coalitions, them. In despite of coalitions of parties, and that so far as he could find data, and of the press will be extended by the emms, and that so far as he could find data, and of the press will be extended by the emms, and that so far as he could find data, and of the press will be extended by the course advocated by the long that the inability of southern planters and merchants to pay their debts, contracted for produ than the amount of taxes thus paid. The daily and avowed objects of the abolitionists. slavery?" Oh, not much, only to pay an an-nual tax, to feed, clothe and lodge their far the constitutional power of Congress cannot animals, equal to, or greater than, the whole a be rationally questioned. Independent of the

It is true this does not come in the form of

religious society.

FEMALE. Sarah B. Dugdale, or as if the cargo of merchandize where snag-Elizabeth L. Borton. ged in the Mississippi. If a Bank fail, the res-Celia Anderson, ident in the vicinity feels the effects of it, tho' Sarah Michenor. he may not have a dollar of its worthless paper Sarah Ann Engle, Mary Ann Hayward Hannah Ingram, ground to-night, and would not that part which Rutth Dugdale, escaped direct loss, even of a cent, feel the dis-Mary Ingram, astrous effect on their own prosperity forthwith? Elizabeth Borton jr. In like manner destroy a million dollars worth Martha Michenor, of property in the counties of Hamilton, Cler-Elizabeth Shaw, Rachael Wright, Ann Richardson, Rebecca L. Shaw. Peace Mosher, Mary Jane Wright, Aseneth Frame. Phebe Gummere, give so much by 50 per cent. The farmer flat- threatening to deprive us of it?

treasuries!

Hanna P. Wilson,

Eliza Swayne, Ruth Anderson.

James Anderson jr., ty, him whom he styles in proud contempt, "the not occur. For the Philomthropist. and merchants, ye "northern white slaves," following reasons, viz: poor laboring devils," as ye ship your produce and merchandize to the sunny south, that an annual tax is paid by three counties to sustain slavery greater than the sum total of all their other taxes !! Consider it well, that if you sell there on credit to the planter you may be the victim on whom a large portion of this tax may be levied to the ruin and beggary of yourself and your family. Think not that even a tations are almost literally sprinkled with mort-You will find yourselves in the same situation with the Irishman who boasted of the beauthe wilds of America. Ah, and why did you leave so desirable a spot? inquired a bystander. Surely, and why should you be after asking that now, said Pat, since anither mon's land laid exern slavery from starving to death;" on the

> the "poor laboring devils" on the banks of the the slaveholders. Ohio, will be cheered to their own tasks in delving at the hoe and spade to furnish in turn their quota for the same destination. S. H.

THE PROBABLE INFLUENCE OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION ON THE PER-MANENCY OF THE UNION. Before we can predict what this influence will

be, we must first enquire, what will probably be the direction and aim of the agitation? Every State possesses all the powers of independent sovereignty, except such as she has delegated to the Federal Government. All the powers not specified in the Constitution as delegated, are by that instrument reserved. Among the powers specified, that of abrogating the slave codes of the several States, is not included; on the contrary, the guarantee of the continuance of the African slave-trade for twenty years, and the provision for the arrest of the fugitive slaves, and the establishment of the federal ratio of representation, all to refer to and ac-knowledge the existence of slavery under State authority. If, therefore, the abolitionists, unmindful of their solemn and repeated disclaimers of all power in Congress to legislate for the abolition of slavery in the States, should, with unexampled perfidy, attempt to bring about such legislation—and if Congress, regardless of their oaths, should ever be guilty of the consummate folly and wickedness of passing a law emancipating the slaves held under State authority, the Union would most unquestionably be rent in twain. The South would indeed be craven could it submit to such profligate usurpations it would be conveiled to mitheless of slaveholders from the war he contends is waged against them; or fortify their consciences against the "dangerous heresies" by which they ion; it would be compelled to withdraw, not are assailed? for the preservation of slavery alone, but for der a government, which, spurning all constitu- of her citizens. The freedom of the press of a British Parliament. But it is scarcely worth while to anticipate the consequences of an act Maryland to Florida, dares to raise its voice in which can never be perpetrated so long as the people of the North retain an ordinary share of onesty and intelligence.

We have, under all the circumstances of the

was too low, and that it was in reality greater mass of the northern people to the principles professional business of these gentlemen is ex- course, those principles and objects will be emtended to all these counties and they have every braced by their representatives in Congress .facility to ascertain the fact. Truly, far- In this case, we may expect that slavery will be mers, mechanics, merchants, citizens of the abolished in the District of Columbia, and that it free States, "what has the North to do with will be prohibited in territories hereaster to be mount of taxes paid into the State and county exclusive jurisdiction over the territories granted to Congress, we have the precedent of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Perritory, and the more recent prodirect tax out of the pocket of each citizen, but it is nevertheless just so much wealth taken hibition of it in the Louisiana Territory north from those three counties. It is a tax for which of $36\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$ of north latitude. The American there is no equivalent. For the tax paid to the slave trade is now, and has been for upwards State or county the citizen does receive a re- of thirty years, prohibited in vessels under forturn in shape of roads repaired, bridges built, ty tons burden. We may therefore take it for ustice administered, and law maintained; but in granted, that the Senate's coasting trade will be the tax to feed, clothe, lodge, extend and per- legally abolished. Should the land traffic not petuate slavery, there is not the first iota of be also destroyed, it would not be for want of benefit reciprocated. It is a dead loss, as much disposition, or constitutional power in Congress, so, as really so, as if the produce were consum- but on account of the extreme difficulty which

ed in the warehouse by torch of the incendiary, would exist in preventing evasions of the law. We have now the sum total of national legislation, which, on our present supposition, will result from the Anti-slavery action at the North. Yet we are positively assured that such legislain his pocket-book. Let one half or one fourth tion would cause a dissolution of the Union .of the city of Cincinnati be burned to the Now admitting the constitutional right, and the moral obligation of our national legislators, to pass the laws in question, it would be difficult to decide by what code of morals they could be excused from the discharge of their duty by the apprehension of consequences. If mont and Brown, annually, and although each God governs the world, more is to be feared individual citizen may not be sensible of it, his from rebellion, than from obedience to his will. interest is as certainly and as unavoidably injur- If his wisdom and goodness are both infinite, ed as would be that of those supposed in the his will is and must be an infallible standard of case of a Bank failure or a fire. The planter expediency. If it be folly to barter a single and the merchant of the South will buy at soul for the whole world, would it be wise to extraordinary high prices on credit, when at the expose a nation to the wrath of Heaven, for a same time if the cash were required to be paid boon which we now hold, and would continue down at the time of purchase, they would not to hold at the pleasure of men who are daily

ters himself that he is obtaining a wonderful But we have no fears that Congress will ev-good sale, but he is selling to bankrupts; and er find the faithful discharge of their duty, when he goes for his pay he may whistle for it, conflicting with the welfare and preservation of if he choose, for that will collect it about as the Union. How far selfish and influential insoon as any other process. And what else dividuals may succeed in raising up at the South ought he to expect? If the south-western planter a party for secession, it is impossible to predict; will rob a man of ownership in himself, be- but it is not difficult to show that a separation cause God has made that man's face a few founded on the legislation we have specified. shades darker than his own, will he hesitate to would be most preposterous and disastrous, and defraud another man of his ownership in proper- therefore we may reasonably presume it will

northern white slave?" Consider it well then, Should the slave States secede, they would ye industrious freemen, farmers, mechanics, do so, we may suppose, for one or more of the

> 1. To protect their rights from invasion. 2. To guard and perpetuate the institution of

slavery.
3. To increase their wealth and power. The North is the strongest portion of the confederacy; and whenever, unmindful of the federal compact, it wickedly and forcibly usurps power to the prejudice of the South, secession is the only resource left to the latter for the promortgage will secure you. The southern plan- tection of its rights. But a disregard to the

wishes, does not necessarily imply a violation of the rights of the South. Not one of the measures we have contemplated as the probable result of the anti-slavery agitation, encroaches tiful farm he had left in Ireland, to emigrate to on the constitutional rights of the South; and therefore secession, however it might be professedly justified, would in fact be prompted by other motives than that of self-defence. long as the Federal Government confines its actly a top o' my own. Think seriously of it, action against slavery within the limits of the and as you pack down your pork, mark on the heads of the barrels, "Pork tax to keep south-tend to guard and perpetuate the institution?

It is natural that the slaveholders should wish beef, "Dead loss tax, no equivalent being re- to destroy the influence of the abolitionists, and ceived;" on the flour, "Bread stuff for the annual gratuitous distribution at the south." Let fears respecting them which they do not feel, nual gratuitous distribution at the south." Let fears respecting them which they do not feel, your flatboats of provisions be marked thus, and circulated calumnies which they do not be-"yearly tribute from northern white slaves to lieve. The following admissions reveal the southern chivalry," and so, by these mottos true nature of the apprehensions entertained by

> Mr. Calhoun, alluding in the Senate to the opinions expressed by some of his southern colleagues, exclaimed: "Do they expect the abolitionists will resort to arms, and commence a crusade to liberate our slaves by force? Is this what they mean when they speak of the attempt to abolish slavery? If so, let me tell our friends of the South who differ from us, that the war which the abolitionists wage against us, is of a very different character, and far more efective-it is waged not against our lives, but our character.'

> Mr. DUFF GREEN, the editor of the United States Telegraph, and the great champion of slavery, thus expressed himself in his paper.-We are of those who believe the South has nothing to fear from a servile war. We do not believe that the abolitionists intend, nor could they if they would, excite the slaves to insurrection. The danger of this is remote. We believe that we have most to fear from the organized action ipon the consciences and fears of the slaveholers themselves, from the insinuation of their dangerous heresies into our schools, our pulpits, and our domestic circles. It is only by a-larming the consciences of the weak and feeble, and diffusing among our people a sensibility on the question of slavery, that the abolitionists can accomplish their object."

The new nation would acquire from her septhe protection of all its rights; and indeed the arate independence, no new power to darken liberties of every State would be jeoparded unter the understandings, or benumb the conscience tional restraints, should assume the omnipotence throughout the whole slave region is already

* The New York Whig merchants may learn from this candid avowal, that the bare "fidea" of the abolition excitement does not make every "husband and father We have, under all the circumstances of the shudder with horror," at the South, whatever it may do case, sufficient reasons for believing that the anti-

ern publication, for expressing views unfavoraciations of abolitionists, was lately taken from a post office in Virginia, and in pursuance of the laws of the state, committed to the flames by order of the public authorities; and when the laws are silent, Lynch clubs are ready to visit with infamous and cruel penalties the man who presumes to advocate the inalienable rights of man. What new ramparts could the southreonfederacy build around their southern institution? What new weapons could they forge against freedom of discussion?

At the North, the discussion of slave now greatly restricted by political and mercernary considerations; but such considerations would become dissipated in a moment by secession. The very demagogues who are now fawning upon the slaveholders for their votes. would, when they had no longer votes to bestow, seek popularity in ultra-hatred slavery.

The anti-slavery agitation at the North, is a present chiefly confined to the religious portion f the community; it would then extend to all classes, and be embittered by national animosity. Slavery would appear more odious and detestable than ever, after having destroyed the fair fabric of the American Union, and severed the ties of kindred and of friendship, to rivet more firmly the fetters of the bondman.

The slaveholders are now our fellow country men and citizens; they would then be foreigners who had discarded our friendship and connection, that they might trample with more unrestrained violence upon the rights and liberties of their fellow-men. These considerations show that any expectation of extinguishing or weakening the anti-slavery feeling at North by separation must be utterly futile.

A separation would, moreover, deprive institution of the protection of the Federal Government. Should the slaves attempt to revolt. the masters would be left to struggle with them, unaided by the fleets and armies of the whole Republic.

And by what power would the master tecapture his fugitive who had crossed the boundary o the new empire? Now he may hunt him thro' the whole confederacy, nor is the trembling wretch secure of his liberty, till he beholds the British standard waving above him. Then freedom would be the boon of every slave who could swim the Ohio, or reach the frontier lines of the free republic. And this frontier line, be it remembered, would be continually advancing South. The anti-slavery feelings of the North, appravated as they would be by the secession would afford every possible facility to the fugitive and laws would then be passed, not for the protection of human property, but for the protection of human rights.

Would the dissolution of the Union afford the planters a more unrestricted enfoyment of the foreign and domestic slave-trade? Alas! from the momen: of separation, slave-trading becomes piracy in fact, as well as in name, and the crews of New Orleans and Alexandria, as well as of African slavers, would swing on northern gibbets.

We confess then our utter inability to perceive in what possible mode, a secession of the southern States would tend to guard and perpetuate the institution of slavery.

Would a dissolution of the Union augment the power and the wealth of the slave States ! The power and the wealth of a nation depend on its population, industry, and commerce.-The increase of the white population at the South is now small, compared with the wonderful tide of life which is rolling over the western insulated from the sympathics of the whole civilized world, and consecrated to a stern and remorseless despotism, -a despotism sooner or later to be engulfed in blood, by what attraction will it divert the tide of emigration from the fair prairies of the West, to its own sugar and cotton-fields? If, even now, armed troles must traverse at night the streets and highways that the whites may sleep in safety, and military preparation is essential to domestic security, t what husband or father will take up his residence in the new empire when withdrawn from the protection of the Federal Government and the friendship of its neighbors? The slaves are now rapidly gaining on their masters, and will increase in a still greater ratio after the separation, since the prudent and the enterprising will abandon the doomed region, and few or none will enter it from without. Hence it is obvious that the white population of the southern States could gain no accession from their erection into a separate confederacy.

Would secession augment the wealth of the South? Be it remembered that there is now, the Anti-slavery Committee by a few of their number, to no one restriction on southern industry and en- whom it had been confided. terprise which separation would remove. The slaveholders in Congress with rare exceptions, have conducted the affairs of the nation to suit themselves. So far as the interests of the northern manufacturer were indentified with the tariff, they have been sacrificed at the mandate of the cotton-grower; and so far as national legislation can promote the wealth of the South, the statutes are already enacted.

It will not be denied that the larger portion of the strength of the Union-population, mon-ev, commerce, and shipping is to be found at the North. In all these elements of national power, the South participates equally with the North. The foreign invader is kept off her shores, and her property abroad is protected er of the North as by her own. Her strength for all purposes of defence, is the strength of the What would it be after secession ?-True it is, the South would receive Texas into her arms, but she would derive neither honor nor power from the loathsome embrace. Annexation now, would ensure to her the political dominion of the whole Republic, but after secession, would cause rather weakness than strength.

As we can discover no possible advantage which the South could derive from secession. we are convinced that the threats of dissolving the Union, which her statesmen are so prodigal in scattering, are the ebullitions of passion, or the devices of policy, rather than the result mature determination. This conviction strengthed by still further considerations.

Should the slave States withdraw without any aggression on their rights, but for the sole pur-

† This assertion will not probably be denied, still may not be amiss to adduce southern proof of its truth.
The Missouri Argus published at St. Louis, speaking, in April, 1839, of an editor in Ohio, remarked, "Mr. Hammond deems the co-operation of the eastern fanatics to be all-important to the success of whiggery, and fears that the timid course of his brother editors on this subject may be productive of mischief. He should recollect, however, that the abolition editors in slave States will not dure to avow their opinions. It would

t"A state of military preparation must always be with us a state of perfect domestic security. A profoun estic security. A profound peace, and consequent spathy, may expose us to the danger of domestic insurrection."—Message of Gov. Hayne to the legislature of South Carolina.

favor of immediate emancipation; and a south- quility the sweets of slavery, they would leave King of Denmark. Although his Excellency had inthe ble to slavery, notwithstanding its bitter denun- The ligaments which have so long bound us together, cannot be ruthlessly and wantonly torn asunder, without causing deep and festering wounds, the consequences of which, the imagination revolts from anticipating. And in what light would the dark and gloomy despotism be viewed by the civilized world? would behold, and wonder, and despise. The new state would be excluded from the companionship of nations. Her cotton would indeed be still purchased, as we buy the coffee of Hayti; but with the least possible intimacy. Already is our minister at London treated with conumely, because he is a slaveholder—as the representative only of men who had shattered the American Republic to secure the permanency of human bondage, he would not be endured at self of the earliest opportunity of transmitting the Address any court in Europe with the exception of to the government of Buenos Ayres. Constantinople. In a few years, the slaves would attain a frightful numerical superiority over their masters. The dread of insurrection within, and of agression from without, would realize the prediction from the holy writ, when men's hearts should fail them for fear, and for when, stung with insults and injuries, the new empire would appeal to arms; and should a hostile army land upon its shores, the standard of emancipation would be reared, and slavery

> We well know with what indignant feelings these pages will be read at first by many; and fortunate shall we deem ourselves should we escape the imputation of writing to promote insurrection and disunion. But we appeal from times warrant our predictions? In what re- and the slave-trade throughout the world. spect do the sentiments we have uttered conflict with the lessons of history, or the character of human nature? Do we love the union of the States (!) If such a love can descend by inhertance, we should possess it; if it can be founded on the most thorough conviction of the imortance of union not merely to the prosperity of our country, but to the happiness of numerous and beloved children and relatives, we should posses it. If the history of the States of Greece, of Italy, of Holland, of Germany, South America, and of our own land, de monstrates the blessings of union, and the calamities of separation; then should the prayer of every American ascend to Heaven for the perpetuity of the American Union. But let it be a union for the preservation, not the destruction of liberty: a union cemented by a sacred observance of the constitutional compact; not enforced by gag laws, a censorship of the press, and the abrogation of the right of petitionunion in conformity with the will of God, not in contempt of his authority-a union that shall be regarded as a common blessing, not held as boon from the South, ever ready to be with drawn as a penalty for the discharge of moral and political duties.

would expire in blood.

May Almighty God in mercy, preserve the friends of emancipation, from the sin and folly of even hazarding the Union, by the slightes encroachment on the constitutional rights of the South, and may He give them grace to maintain their own rights in defiance of every menace.

Warch 29, 1779. The Committee appointed to take into consideration the circumstances of the souther states, and the ways and means for their safety and de resented by the delegates of that State, and by Mr. Hur ger who has come hither at the request of the Governo on purpose to explain the particular circumstances there-of, is unable to make any effectual efforts with militia. to remain at home to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and to prevent the desertion of them to the enemy. That the state of the country and the great numbers of those people among them expose the inhabitants to great danger from the endeavors of the enemy to excite them either to revolt or desert."-Secret

Journal of Congress, vol. 1. p. 105.

Whether the South Carolinians are from their presen "particular circumstances," less in danger from foreign invader than in 1779, may be seen from the fol lowing statement:—in 1790 there were in that state 107,094 slaves, and 140,178 whites; in 1830, the colorpopulation was 323,322, the white only 257,863.

GENERAL ANTI SLAVERY CONVENTION.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that, at the General Anti-slavery Convention, an address to Sovereigns was agreed to, the duty of presenting it being de volved on the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Committee. Of the presentation of this address to the Queen of England, and to some other Sovereign powers, an account has already appeared in our columns. We have now the has already appeared in our columns. pleasure of reporting further progress in this matter, as exhibited in an official document recently laid before

Report of the Deputation appointed to present the Ad dress to the Sovereigns from the General Anti-slavery Convention, to the several Ambassadors and Ministers from Foreign Courts resident in London.

1. January 15th, 1841. J. B. Behrends, Esq., Consul, representing the High

Senate of the Free City of Frankfort. The deputation were courteously received. Mr. Beh ends stated that he would, with great pleasure, forward the Address to the senate; and that, although the senate had no colonies of slaves, they would feel deeply interes ted in the objects to which referred.

2. January 25th. His excellency M. Dedel, Ambassador Extraordinary

the king of the Netherlands. His Excellency informed the Deputation that his government had united with our own in a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade; but, as he found the subject of the abolition of slavery, which still existed in some of the Dutch colonies, was referred to in the Address, he begged to be allowed a short time to consider whether it would be his duty to forward the same to his Sovereign.

and Minister Plenipotentiary, representing his Majesty

3. January 28th. His Excellency Prince Mayrocordato, Ambar

representing his Majesty the king of Greece.

His Excellency expressed himself delighted to the Deputation on such a subject, and assured them of his ympathy with the objects of the Address. After adverting to the charge which had been brought against the Greek government, that its flag covered the slave-trade, he read a clause from the fundamental laws of the Greek nation, showing that slavery could not exist in any part of its territories, and that the same provision extended to all vessels subject to its flag. They understood him to by Greek vessels, it must have been claudestinety; for the ent they trod the deck of a Greek vessel they were ipso facto free. His Excellency said that, if however, there were any cases discovered of slave-trading under the Greek flag, and particulars were forwarded to him he would transmit the same to his government, and a strict inquiry would be instituted into the same. He assured the Deputation that they might rely on the Greek nation to aid them in the cause, as the Greeks themselves had suffered severely, and been compelled to take arms to reover their liberties.

His Excellency Baron de Blome, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, representing His Majesty the

he whole North in a state of high exasperation. ted that he thought it might not be necessary to trouble the Deputation to wait on him, it was considered most respectful to do so; they therefore called at his residence, are happy to add, however, that, in his Excellency's comest which an Address emanating from an assembly convened for so noble a purpose ought to inspire.

5. January 29th. His Excellency Don Manuel Mareno, Minister representing the government of Buenos Ayres, and Argentine

His Excellency received the Deputation with much kindness, and assured them, he would avail him- Dresden, for presentation to the king.

The Deputation understood him to say that measure had been taken, soon after the establishment of the present form of government at Buneos Avres, for the must end in a few years in its total extinction. He stated, also, that a treaty had lately been entered into with the looking after those things which are coming on also, that a treaty had lately been entered into with the ments it expressed, and his conviction that it would be any information in his power, and that he would transslave-trade.

> 6. February 1st. His Excellency the Baron de Cetto, Ambassador Exthe king of Bavaria.

The Deputation were most cordially received by his Excellency. He assured them he was much gratified by the honour they had done him in calling, that, although Bavaria possessed no colonies or slaves, he fully concurred in the sentiments expressed in the Address which was the decision of angry passion, to that of calin read to him; and was persuaded that His Majesty the reflection. Do we not speak the words of King of Bavaria would most willingly co-operate in any truth and soberness? Do not the signs of the 7. February 6th.

His Excellency Count Bjornstjerna, Envoy Extraor dinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, representing the king of Sweden.

The circumstances under which the Address was pre pared for presentation to his Majesty the king of Sweden and Norway having been briefly explained, and a copy of the address read, his Excellency expressed in earnest terms his desire to promote, by every means in his power. the objects referred to in the Address, and expressed his He informed the deputation that the Sardinian governregret, that, in consequence of the season, he would be prevented from forwarding the Address to his sovereign until the month of March. He would, however, avail himself of the earliest opportunity of so doing, and had no doubt that it would be most fovourably received by the king. The Deputation understood him to say, that in the only colony (St. Bartholomew's) possessed by Sweden, there were no slaves. He requested to be informed by what means the association was supported, and begged of the Deputation to state in what manner they thought the king of Sweden could best promote its humane design, which they took the opportunity of doing.

8. February 8th. His Excellency Baron Bulow, Ambassador repre ting the king of Prussia, in reply to a communication addressed to him solicting an interview for the Deputa tion to present the Address, requested, in consequence of indisposition, to be excused from receiving the deputation, but directed the Address to be sent to B. Hebeler, Esq. the consul, who had received instruction from him to forward it, by the first opportunity, to his Majesty the king of Prussia.

9. February 9th. John L. Prevost, Esq. Consul-general representing the Canton of Zurich, Federal Directory.

The Deputation, after a few introductory remarks, read the Address, and Mr. Prevoct assured them that he would avail himself of the first opportunity of forwarding it to Directory. In the sentiments of it he fully concurred, and he felt assured that the Federal Directory would do the same. Their power of aiding the anti-slavet cause, he a: prehended, was very limited, as they possessed no direct interest in slavery or the slave-trade, but, as far as it extended, it would be freely afforded.

. 10. February 11th. His Excellency Baron de Moncor vo Torre de Slap,

Ambassador representing the queen of Portugal. The deputation were highly gratified by the frank, ourteous, and candid manner in which they were received by this minister. The address having been read to him, he informed the deputation that he had ceceived positive instructions from his government to forward no addresses, without previously communicating with them in reference to it; but from the interest he felt in this subject, he should take upon himself the responsibility of deviating from his orders, and transmit this address to Her Majesty, on Saturday next.

The deputation understood

remarks-that his country, Portugal, had been accused of countenancing slavery and the slave trade, to a greater extent than could be supported by facts-that in the reign of Joseph 1, which commenced in 1750, a law was this iniquitous traffic.

He greatly deplored the slave trade, as having a most injurious effect in blighting and destroying the fair commercial prospects of several of the finest colonies on the that nothing but imparting Christian principles and instruction to the native chiefs, would prevent their continuing the wars and rapine which had so long desolated

He affirmed that the Portuguese government were sincere in their desire to suppress to the slave trade, and are now determined on making the most trenuous and decided efforts for its extinction.

He admitted the Portuguese flag had been greatly disgraced in covering this traffic; and stated that he had now under examination, the papers of thirty-six vessels transmitted to him by Lord Palmerston, which had been capwere in some instances forgeries, in other granted by man in the character of consuls, &c., particularly at Cula, who had abused the power they had received from the Portuguese government; but the authorities of Portugal were now resolved on instituting a severe secutiny into the conduct of these persons, and of preventing such proceedings in future. He alluded to and read to the deputation the speech of the minister for foreign affairs in Portugal, made on the 28th of last month, in which that ctionary expressed his determination to adopt immetrade. He expressed himself much pleased at the move-ment lately made in the Brazils, (of which he is a native,) for the abolition of slavery in that contry.

He presented to the deputation a pair slave trade, addressed to Lord Pamerston, by Visconde de Sa-da Bandeira, printed in the Portuguese language, which, he remarked, contained some important facts, although he could not wholly approve of the spirit in which

He added that he should most realy at all times ceive or communicate any intelligence referring to the important objects of the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society, in which he felt a deep interest.

11. February 11th. His Excellency Baron de Gersdorld, Minister resi

epresenting his Majesty, the King of Saxony. The deputation were received by the and, not finding him at home, left the address. They polite and affable manner. A copy of the address having been read, and the original presented, to be forwarded to nunication, he assures the committee that he will ose no his Majesty, the King of Saxony, the minister expressed time in transmitting the address to his Sovereign, and himself much gratified in having the pleasure of meeting feels convinced that it will be received with all the interhad no direct interest in the subjects noticed in the address, yet he was persuaded his Majesty would fully con- them to be extremely clever in making bargains; and cur in the just sentiments it expressed, and would readily unite in testifying his sense of the evils connected with

the unrighteous system of slavery and the slave trade. He assured the deputation that he would avail himself of the first opportunity of forwarding the address to

12. February 11th. His Excellency Thomas Murphy, Esq., resident Minis er for the Republic of Mexico.

The deputation were received with much opennes and courtesy by this minister, to whom the address was abolition of slavery within its territories, and that these read. On its being handed to him, with a request that he upon a fair valuation. would transmit it to the President of the Republic of Mexico, he expressed his full concurrence in the senti- to receive the deputation at any time, and communicate favorably received by the President of the Republic. He mit the address to his sovereign. likewise reminded the deputation, that one of the first acts of the Mexican government had been to extinguish traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, representing slivery in their territories, and that they had constantly employed a portion of the small naval force they possessed in attempts to aid the suppression of the slave trade.

He expressed his regret at the course which the British government had recently pursued in the recognition of dress from the General Anti Slavery Convention, the folthe independence of Texas, and added, that the Mexican overnment and people may be regarded as pledged coadjutors in any efforts made for the universal abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

13. February 12th.

His Excellency Count Nomis de Pollon, Envoy Exraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Sardinia. After a few introductory remarks, the address was read his excellency, and a copy was presented for transmison to HisMajesty, the King of Sardinia. He assured the leputation that he fully concurred in the sentiments exlessed in the address, in reference to the twin abominaions of slavery and the slave trade, and he was quite per- document that is not of a strictly official nature, and em suaded that it would be most favorably received by his anating from the government where he is accredited. Sovereign, to whom he would immediately forward it. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble ser ment have been anxiously and sincerely desirous of using all the influence they possess for suppressing the slave trade, although they have no direct interest in the matter and that, regarding it as the duty of every nation profesfessing Christianity, to unite in efforts to annihilate this Royal and Imperial Highness, Leopold, Grand Duke of human traffic, his government have recently resolved Tuscany. to adopt further measures to assist in promoting its universal extinction. He observed, that the sentiments of his nation and government on this subject were so generally the Sardinian flag having been used by individuals engaged in this disgraceful trade. He stated it as his slave trade, was the universal extinction of slavery; and the deputation understood him to express his regret, that our government did not watch with more vigilance the few ports which were now well known to be chiefly the places where the slave cargoes are landed, rather than employ so many of their ruizers with so little effect upon the coast of Africa.

His Excellency evidently felt a deep interest in the ubject, and the result of the interview impressed the deputation with the gratifying conviction that, in as far as the power or influence of the Sardinian government xtended, their co-operation might be relied on.

14. February 12th. His Excellency Chevalier, M. de Montezuma, residen

minister from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the The address having been read, and a copy having been presented to be transmitted to the emperor of the Brazils, his Excellency received it with much courtesy, and en tered into a long and interesting conversation, in the course of which the deputation understood him to make the following remarks:-He stated the difficulties in the way of the abolition of slavery in the Brazils to be two-

fold; first, the degraded condition of the slaves, whom he represented to be idle, immoral, ignorant, and ferocious: and, secondly, the peculiar institutions of the country, which constituted every free man a voter, so that it would be dangerous to the political rights of the community. that so overwhelming and ignorant a portion of the population should be suddenly put in possession of the fran-

On the first point, the deputation reminded his Excellency that this objection to emancipation was precisely that which had been urged by the British West India planters; but that the result had proved how utterly unorthy it was of consideration. They stated to him the gratifying fact that, out of the large number who had been emancipated in the British colonies, there was not a solitary case on record of the spirit of revenge having roused the negroes to murder, or even to assault, their passed, dealaring freedom to every slave who trod the late masters. And, with respect to the fitness of the soil of Portugal; that in 1836, her Majesty, the Queen Brazilian slaves for freedom, they showed that the negroes lips of M. Goubert so offensivly on the ears of of Portugal, passed, unsolicited, an act for the more ef- of St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope, fectual extinction of the slave trade; and that, although the were in as low a state of morals and education as those dictates of humanity towards the slaves. The Portuguese navy was not strong, yet many small vessels in Brazil. On the second point the deputation stated, had been fitted out, and were now actively and success that they did not make their appeal to the Brazilian gov- fer. fully engaged on the coast of Africa, in the suppression of enment for political rights, but for the natural rights—the personal liberty of the negroes, and the protection of the law of the country, in common with all other free persons. It is due to his Excellency, to state, that, in reply to to the observations which the deputation addressed to Gabbe Goubert, ex-cure of Fort Royal, Marticoast of Africa; and stated it to be his firm conviction, him, he disclaimed the idea of libelling the character of nique, who has been driven from that colony in the negroes, and attributed their degradation to slavery, which he termed the plague spot of the country, and which he, in common with his governmenment, was most anxious to get rid of it. He not only spoke of the demoralising effects of slavery on those who were subjected to it, but also of its terrible re-action on the white population, especially the young; and, finally, admitted that the difficulty, in respect to the immediate assumption of political rights by the emancipated slaves, might be met by arrangements which would not render it necessary to alter the constitution of the country. It appeared from his Excellency's statement, that the libera tured by British cruizers. He found that the documents cipated slaves, could not exercise political rights until after they had been naturalized; only their children, His Excellency then stated, that he was of opini with the celebrated Jefferson, that the two races-Euro-

free, being entitled to the rights of citizenship. peans and Africans—could never enjoy equal political rights in the same country. He was told in reply, that lowever great Mr. Jefferson might have been as a states man, in maintaining such an opinion he had overlooked s great fact, numely, the natural identity of the human race, whatever might be their diversity of color; that whites and blacks were governed by the same impulse grateful when justly and generously treated, and indig-nant when injured and abused; and that the enjoyment of equal privileges under an impartial government would remove prejudices and jesiousies, and destroy the antipa-thy of the whites to the blacks, which had its origin in

His Excellency admitted the great extent of the slave trade, but did not think the mortality connected with the system of slavery was so great as had been represented. He oncurred, however, with the deputation in believing that the slave-trade could never be put down effectually, but

Bahia of late years, and that they had been put down by the sword. In reference to the negroes in this province

he stated generally, that they were a powerful and intellectual body of men; chiefly, he was understood to say, of the Ossave and Minas nations. Very many of the former were able to read and write Arabic, and to solve problems in mathematics; and those of them who were free were among the best merchants in Brazils. He stated when once brought under engagements, scrupulously pund

tual and exact in fulfilling them. The deputation did not fail here to point out the fact that there was more danger in continuing the system of slavery than in abolishing it, and that man was fit for no other state than that of freedom.

On one other point his Excellency expressed himse decidedly, namely, that there was no legal hindrance to emancipation; that the laws were favourable to freedom: and that negroes having the means of purchasing their their liberty, could compel their masters to discharge then

In conclusion, his Excellency said he wauld be happy

15. February 17. His Excellency Chebik Effendi, Ambassador from His imperial Majesty the Sultan Abdul Medjid, Emperor of

A letter having been addressed to his Excellency, so liciting an interview for the deputation to present the adlowing answer has been received.

Bryanstone Square, 17th February, 1941. Sir:—I am directed by the Chebik Effendi, the Otto man Ambassador, to acknowledge the receipt of your let ter, of the 13th inst., wherein, by the direction of the com mittee of the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society, you express a wish of confiding to his care an address to his Majesty the Sultan, passed at the late convention held by that Society in Londou.

The Ambassador regrets, that under the existing cur toms and usages of Turkey, he could not take upon himself the responsibility of conveying to his Sovereign an

(Signed) ED. ZOHRAZ. J. H. Tredgold, Esp., &c.,

16. February 17th,

J. C. C. Bell, Esq., Consul General, representing hi

The address having been read to the Consul Genera and a copy having been presented for the Grand Duke the Consul kindly informed the deputation that he would known, that he believed there had been no instance of avail himself of the earliest opportunity of forwarding it to his Imperial Highness, and that he would accompany it with a letter, urging in strong terms the objects refer opinion, that the only means of effectually destroying the red to in the address, and entreating the Grand Duke to exercise any influence he may possess in advancing them-which from his knowledge of his humane and enlightened character, he had no doubt his Highness would readily accede to.

17. February 17th.

His Excellency Count Kielmannsegge, Resident Minister from his Majesty Ernest Augustus King of Hano-In reply to a communication soliciting an invervie

for the deputation, his Excellency states that he must decline to receive the address from the Anti Slavery Convention, which the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society wish to forward to his Majesty, the King of Hen-

18. February 18th.

His Excellency Prince Esterhazy, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Imperial Majesty, and Emperor of Austria.

A letter having been addressed to his Excellency, soliching an interview for the deputation-a note was received from the Prince, stating that he was unavoidably obliged to leave town, and could not have the honor of eceiving the deputation; but adding, that he would send one of his secretaries, the Baron de Lubzeltera, to the office, and requesting that the address for them Emperor of Austria might be delivered to him, which was accordingly done .- For. Anti. S. Report.

FRANCE.

We hastily noticed in our last, the animated and we are happy to say decisive debate, which arose on the subject of slavery in the French chamber of deputies, on the 7th instant. Today we have the pleasure of laying before our readers two letters from M. Isambert, by which this important matter will be more fully detail-It will be observed that the first of the two letters was written in anticipation of its occurrence. The sentiments which fell from the the colonists of Martinique, were the simplest letters follow .- Foreign Anti-Slavery Repor-

Paris, February 26th, 1841. DEAR SIR,-I avail myself of Mr. Wright's return to England, to send you a copy of a very interesting pamphlet, published in Paris by M. consequence of a most christian and touching discourse delivered in his capacity and profes-

sion as a clergyman. An abominable case which has just been decided at Guadeloupe, the imprisonment and torture during twenty-two months of a slave in a private dungeon, has furnished an occasion of exciting a strong opinion against slavery, which authorizes such barbarous punishments.

A parliamentary notice has been given on this nbject. We reckon on complete success; for M. Guizot, principal secretary of state, is favorable to us; and otherwise, facts speak so loudly, above all while they continue unpunished, that the chainber of deputies, little philanthropic as it may be, cannot withhold its sympathy from

We shall try at least to obtain the suppression of private dungeons, and to give a new imoulse to the colonial commission presided over by the Duke de Broglie, which has done nothing for eight months but ask questions.

It is said that affairs proceed better in Jamaica. I beg you to send us the returns to January, 1841, of the exports from the emancipated colonies. Whatever may be the result. we shall not be discouraged.

Accept the assurance of my high considera

Secretary of the French Society for the aboition of slavery, J. H Tredgold, Esq. &c. Paris, March 8th, 1841.

SIR .- I have the pleasure of informing you, n the name of all my colleagues, that we had resterday in the chamber of deputies a spirited, out decisive debate on the question of slavery, on occasion of a scandalous acquittal which has of the defendant. taken place in Guadaloupe, in reference to an

stated, in reply to questions proposed to him, that there had imprisonment of twenty-two months in a pri-

The ministry has positively promised to second with all its power the commission named last year, and presided over by the Duke de Broglie, for the solution of this great and diffi-

cult question. It appears that the head of the last cabinet (Mr. Theirs) had, without the concurrence of his colleagues, and contrary to the wish of Count de Remusat, our worthy and faithful colleague in this work, indirectly endeavored to throw obstacles in the way of this commission. M. Guizol on the contrary, explained himself clearly and frankly. He showed himself such as you saw him in London, in June last.

We hope that a project of law, which shall determine the period of slavery, will be perfected in the next session. Accept, &c.,
ISAMBERT, Secretary, &c.

Our ministry has just published the accounts returned of the state of your emancipted colonies. It is impartially done. With regard to Antigua, the returns are satisfactory in every respect. The documents for the most part stop at 1840. If any thing should be published during the present session of parliament, make us

The entire press say that the last blow, morally, was struck at slavery yesterday.

J. H. Tredgold, Esq. &c. An interesting sample of the sentiments of the French press on this subject, will be found elsewhere in our columns, translated from L'Esperance, a Parisian journal. We are happy to add, on good authority, that a project of law determining the main points of this great question is likely to be introduced to the French legislature during the present session.

The following extract of a circular from the ninister of foreign affairs to the ambassadors and consuls in Europe, published in the Jornal do Commercio of the 7th of January last, shows that the government are taking measures for the abolition of slavery in that empire.

"Whereas the imperial government should employ all means within its reach to promote within this empire the moral and material improvements of which a new, vast, and rich conntry, is susceptible, and where every thing that can contribute to its prosperity and future grandeur is but in its beginning, or has still to becreated, it is my duty to recommend to your zeal various objects, making at the same time some observations which may guide you to contribute on your part, in that quarter of the world where you reside, towards the purposes which the government has proposed to itself .-You, as well as any reflecting politician, in looking attentively and with earnestness to the futurity of our country, cannot but acknowledge that its progress must be languid, and that this empire cannot reach the power and greatness for which it appears to be destined, if we do not earnestly think on, and make every possible effort for, calling to us the greatest possible number of free and industrious settlers.

"Our immense forests and extensive pavigable rivers, our varied natural products, are so many capabilities, which, if turned to account by the rapid increase of a free and industrious population. will give us rank and respect amongst other nations, while with slave labor (the further importation of which is even henceforth impeded by solemn treaties which government, from duty and from principle, must maintain.) this country will never be able to near such nations in industry and civilization; nor is it necessary to ever; but suggests that the address be confided for presentation to the King, to the Honorable Mr. Bligh, the prey to some powerful nation, having a redun-dant population, if perchance, as is no more possible, the introduction of Africans licitly, or illicitly, were to continue, in a century in which all civilized nations have given themselves the hand to put down the slave-trade, and to establish daily more vigorous measures to attain this

> "Seeing these truths, a committee of the house of deputies presented last session a project of a law, which, as yet, could not pass for want of time, but which, no doubt, will be adopted in 1841, providing means for promoting a free emigaation to this country, and which in its preamble makes reflections tending to destroy the prejudices of most of our planters,-This project and the said reflections I remit to you, that you may order them to be published in the journals of the country where you reside. because they are also calculated to meet those prejudices which reign in Europe against Brazil, and to invite a spontaneous emigration.

> "When we make a comparison between the numbers annually emigrating from Europe to the United States, and the few coming to this ountry, we cannot but think that this great difference is owing to such prejudices. "A most fertile soil, a pleasant and healthy

> limate, and infinite natural productions would no doubt, invite emigration, if such erroneous mpressions were removed; the more so, as it is certain that no industrious and quiet foreigner has ever sought means of subsistence in Brazil without finding it, and almost generally abundance and riches even, and protection from government, and friendship from the people, who cannot be said to be otherwise than hospita-

"It being decidedly anomalous that a free government, trying to attract free laborers to the country should employ in its arsenals, workshops, or many of its public works, any workmen that are slaves, government has already prohibited and stopped the employment of such but since we suffer a very great want of handi-crastemen, and particularly of carpenters, masons, ship-carpenters, smiths, paviours, and locksmiths; it becomes highly necessary that you should employ every means for disposing these kind of people to come and settle in Bra-

To this we are enabled to add, that, in January last, above 500 hired slaves of various trades were discharged from the navy yard at Rio; and that circulars were issued by the ministers of war and marine, directing the same to be done at the atsenals of Bahia and Pernambuco.

Important Decision in the case of McLeod. The Supreme Court on Thursday, made the ollowing order in the case of McLeod: IN SUPREME COURT, May 20, 1841.

The People vs. Alexander McLeod .- The efendant who stands charged by indictment, with the crime of murder, having been brought into Court by the Sheriff of the County of Niagara, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, and motion having been made for his discharge, and it being improbable that the Court will be able to render its judgment in the premises the present term, it is therefore, ordered, that the defendant be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the City and County of New York. until the further order of the Court. When the transfer has been made, the Sheriff of Ningara will be no longer chargeable with the custod

W. P. HALLETT, Clerk.

TRACTS.

Last week we sent out to contributors in th country over 2500 tracts on the financial power of slavery, including also our article on the agricultural statistics of the United States .-Since last November we have circulated some fourteen thousand copies. The next tract will be issued soon after our return from the anniversary, and will embrace among other things, the article from Jay's View, published to-day, on the influence of the anti-slavery agitation on the permanence of the Union, and also Mr. Channing's speech, published last week.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DE-CISION.

Last week in the Court of Common Pleas for Clermont county, the case of Debruler against Simmons came on for trial. Simmons had been sued before Justice Wiatt. of Monroe township, for employing a colored man to labor for him, in violation of the statute of 1807, and judgment had been given against him, from which he appealed. On the trial before the Court of Common Pleas, the employment of the colored man was not denied. Judge Fishback, however, decided, that the statute was in derogation of right, and that every presumption and inference that should govern a court must he in favor of liberty; that the party complaining must not only produce positive law, abridging such liberty, but prove by clear and indisputable testimony such facts as would bring the defendant certainly within such law. This no having been done, the court over-ruled the testimony, and the Jury found for the defendant.

THE BLACK CODE.

The late decisions which have been made in some of our courts, touching the rights of the colored race, obviously indicate the policy of submitting all our black laws to a judicial test.

The act of 1807, pronounced by Judge Fishback to be in derogation of right, is, without doubt, unconstitutional, injuriously restraining the liberty of the citizen, and violating, both in reference to him and the colored labor he may employ, that clause in the eighth article of our constitution, which declares all men to be born equally free and independent, and to have the inalienable right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property. What would be thought of a law, that should fine a citizen for employing any man, with red hair, who had not given bond and security, &c., and obtained a freedom certificate?

commonly called the Black Law, is glaringly unconstitutional, because it is founded on a presumption that color is a badge of slavery, a presumption manifestly at war with the declarathe constitution, which declares all men to be ing opinion in their favorborn equally free and independent, and with vitude in this State. Hence the necessary presumption, that every person within the limits of Ohio is a free man, and to be treated as such .-It is unconstitutional further, because it violates erties of the citizen in a most unwarrantable manner. Whence did the legislature derive its pel him to return again to the plantation. power to punish a man for giving money or counsel to a person said to be a fugitive slave?

people, is, clearly, injurious in its consequences to both races. For example, two colored men saw the riot committed the other day on the premises of Mr. C. Burnett, a white man, and, were they permitted to testify, their evidence would be conclusive. For want of their testimony, the rioters may escape, and the ends of instice be defeated. This certainly violates the right, (declared by the constitution to be inalienable.) to protect property, to pursue and obtain happiness and safety. Further, when you prevent a colored man from bearing testimony against one who may have assaulted his person, abused his wife, robbed him of his moviolate his "certain, natural, inherent and unalienable" right to enjoy life, acquire, possess, and protect property, to pursue and obtain happiness and safety? And yet this right is secured to him in the most emphatic terms by our constitution. But, the 7th section of the same article is still more clearly transgressed, to wit: that all courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice, administered without denial or delay. How can be testimony being all that in a great number of quoted—the sentiment of the lawyers was instances he must rely upon?

Finally, the law that cuts them off from the benefits of that portion of the common school fund, which arises from donations made by Congress, can be easily demonstrated to be unconstitutional, Sec. 25, of the eighth article declares-

"That no law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the several counties and townships in this State from an equal participation in the within this State, which are endowed in whole or in part from the revenue arising from the doshall be open for the reception of scholars, stu-

tion or preference whatsoever. 'The language in sented, for determining once for all the law on to harmony with the moral convictions and with which the donations were made by Congress, is the subject; in fact there was a general desire just as unquelified as that of the section just quo- that it should be declared. ted. Now, who does not see that the law, in excluding seventeen thousands of the poor of this State from any "participation" in said discovery, that the "poor of every grade," coming to England, became free?" meant only the white poor. This was scandajurist will confess, that the law is plainly un-

acting in disregard of their solemn oath to sup- slave set his foot upon English territory, he betested. The time is ripe for such a policy .- be reversed while the British constitution re-Judicial decisions, on questions involving fun- mains." damental rights, exert an authoritative influence on the public mind.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

esting in this connection, to give a brief history was made too after several of the most able er we could do something for them. of the celebrated decision in England, in the jurists of the realm had given contrary opin

Prior to the year 1700, planters, merchants already decided, in Massachusetts and Ohio, so and others coming from the West Indies to far as the federal constitution win allow.— Great Britain, were in the habit, for purposes of Slaves brought by their masters into these states rate colored mechanics in Cincinnati; otherconvenience, of bringing their slaves withethem. When the latter ran off, as frequently happened, the newspapers, (as is the case now in this country,) were filled with advertisements, and base men hired to pursue them. No legal courts, probably, so long as it stands: but by a mechanics are restricted to the business given process was observed in their arrest. Wherev- large class of the people, it is even now disre- them by people of their own color, and a er found, they were seized like brutes, and like garded. Who, but a ruffian, is willing to aid few white friends, who feel bound to promote brutes punished by the masters.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century, the public began to grow uneasy at these exhibitions of slavery. Hints were thrown out that such arrests were incompatible with English availing themselves of this sentiment, chose The law relating to fugitives from service, god-fathers among citizens who were willing to act as such, and were generally baptized.

Their masters, thereupon, fell into great tribu lation, but finally in 1729, applied to York and Talbot, the attorney general, and the solicitor gention in the first section of the eighth article of eral for the time being, and obtained the follow-

"We are of opinion, that a slave by coming the second section, which declares, that there from the West Indies into Great Britain or Ireproportion as slavery becomes the object of conWhy colored lads are denied the privilege varied; and that baptism doth not bestow freedom on him, or make any alteration in his temthe right of trial by jury, and restrains the lib- poral condition in these kingdoms. We are ed; not that mobs would rescue the fugitive also of opinion that the master may legally com-

The masters were greatly rejoiced. Publicity was every where given to the opinion. The law relating to the testimony of colored and the consequence was, slave-catching became, as it is now in our free states, a regular business. Still more, slavery was substantially established in England, for slaves were advertised to be sold at public auction, some times by themselves, at others along with horses, wagons &c., -showing the dreadful consequences of a wrong judicial opinion. This state of things continued till 1765, when the conduct of David Lisle, a planter of Barbadoes, toward his slave Jonathan Strong, whom he had brought over from that island, gave occasion for the interference of the celebrated Granville Sharpe. Strong having been beaten by his master so unmercifully as to be incapable of labor, was permitney or trespassed on his grounds, do you not ted to go where he pleased. He applied to William Sharpe, a surgeon, for his advice, and was for the first time seen by Granville, who, so soon as the poor man was cured by his brother, obtained employment for him in the family of Mr. Brown, an apothecary. Soon after, his former master saw him, and hired two officials to seize him, selling him afterwards for thirty pounds. While in jail, Strong sent for his god fathers, but they were refused admission .-Granville Sharpe was then applied to, but he too being unable to gain access to the prisoner, waited upon the lord mayor, and entreated him to have remedy by due course of law, when he is send for Strong, and hear his case. A day was excluded from the right of giving evidence to set, counsel employed, and finally the case was the truth, or producing colored witnesses, their tried. The opinion of Yorke and Talbot was rather in favor of re-commitment-but the lord mayor discharged the prisoner on the ground civilized and Christain world. The South

that he had been arrested without a warrant. Mr. Sharpe from this moment became deeply interested in the cause of the slaves. Thinking it high time that the law of the land should be known in regard to such cases, he applied to Doctor Blackstone, (afterwards Judge,) but his opinion was unfavorable. Determined that the right should be made manifest, he devotedschools, academies, colleges, and universities himself hereupon to the study of the law some two or three years, and, as the result of his studies, gave to the public in 1769, his book, ennations made by the United States for the sup- titled, "a representation of the injustice and danport of schools and colleges; and the doors of gerous tendency of tolerating slavery in Enthe said schools, academies and universities, gland." In this, the principles of villanage were inquired into, the British constitution in dents and teachers of every grade, without any its bearing upon the subject was considered, and distinction or preference whatsoever, contrary the opinion of Yorke and Talbot, as also that to the intent for which the said donations were of Blackstone, were examined and refuted. The book was circulated extensively, especially to the spirit of our times, should make new ar result of perseverance. Who will say, that eration of the subject of slavery.

the poor of every grade, without any distinc- effect. At length, in 1772, a fair case was pre-

"James Somerset," (says Thomas Clarkson, to whom we are indebted for the particulars just stated,) "an African slave, had been brought to schools &c., flagrantly violates this section ?- England by his master Charles Stewart, in No-Argument cannot make the monstrous injus- vember, 1769. James, in process of time, left tice more apparent. Recollect, that for twenty him. Stewart took an opportunity of seizing nine years after the constitution was formed, him, and had him conveyed on board the Ann no law attempted to deprive the colored people and Mary, Captain Knowles, to be carried out of this inestimable privilege-it was reserved of the Kingdom, and sold as a slave in Jamaifor the Assembly of 1831 to make the notable ca. The question was, "whether a slave, by

"In order that time might be given to ascerlous injustice-and, we doubt not, every honest tain the law fully on this head, the case was argued at three different sittings. First, in January 1772; secondly, in February 1772; and There is but one disability under which col- thirdly, in May, 1772. And that no decision ored persons in this State constitutionally labor other than what the law warranted, might -that is, the privation of the right of suffrage. be given, the opinion of the Judges was taken All other disabilities are abominable imposi- upon the pleadings. The great and gloridus portunity. Some of them being expert mechantions, the work of corrupt and prejudiced men, result of the trial was, that as soon as ever any port the constitution. Let abolitionists every came free. Thus ended the great case of Somwhere seek favorable occasions to bring up cases erset, which, having been determined afterso in our courts, by which the Black Laws may be deliberate an investigation of the law, can neter

We need not say what a powerful influence this decision had on the public mind against slavery. It is matter of history, and encouraging to those to this country who are seek-We adverted in the foregoing article, to the ing the establishment of the Right, that vast importance of judicial decisions, on questions this decision was not made till 72 years affecting human rights. It may not be uninter- after the question was first agitated, and it Somerset case, which declared that every slave ions. The decision was the result of the became free the moment he set foot on British steady increase of anti-slavery sentiment in Great Britain. In this country, this question is become free-if they escape into them from slave States, they must then be given up. But, patronize them. We, white people, have an unhow long will this provision of the federal constitution be regarded as binding? By our of an unrestricted competition. But colored the slaveholder in capturing a slave?

Channing, are worthy of all consideration.

"The great difficulty in the way of the arlaw; and the idea sprang up, that all slaves tution requiring the surrender and return of fu-der, philanthropic men of every name and opinwho were baptized became free. The slaves gitive slaves. A state, obeying this, seems to ion must realize the obligation of doing all they me to contract as great guilt as if it were to bring slaves from Africa. No man who regards and extend among the greatest wrongs, can in any way reduce his fellow creatures to it. The of the mechanical arts. On us. who flying slave asserts the first right of a man, and believe that the race can be elevated in this should meet aid rather than obstruction. Who country, this duty devolves most imperatively; & right and interest. The response will soon be heard in that has the heart of a freeman, or breathes the those who have imagined that they must always love of a christian, can send him back to his chain? On this point however, the difficulty of arrangement is growing less. This provision of whether it is reasonable to believe so, until arrangement is growing less. This provision of the constitution is undergoing a silent repeal, they have given to these neglected people equal world, since the abolition of slavery in the become free, and that his master's right and fast the difficulty of sending back the fugitive property in him, is not thereby determined or increases. In the part of the country where I reside, it is next to impossible that the slave, who has reached us, should be restored to bondage. Not that our courts of law are obstructfrom the magistrate. We respect the public authorities. Not an arm would be raised against the officers of justice. But what are laws against the moral sense of a community? No nan among us, who values his character, would aid the slave hunter. The slave hunter here, would be looked on with as little favor as the felonious slave-trader. Those among us, who dread to touch slavery in its own region, lest insurrection and tumults should follow change, still feel, that the fugitive who has sought shelter so far, can breed no tumult in the land which he has left, and that, of consequence, no motive but the unballowed love of gain can promot to his pursuit; and when they think of slavery as perpetuated, not for public order, but gain, they abhor It, and would not Ith a unger to replace a flying bondsman beneath the yoke. Thus this provision of the constitution is virtually fading away; and, as I have said, no human power can restore it. The moral sentiment of a commun ity is not to be withstood. Make as many constitutions as you will; fence around your laws with what penalties you will, the universal conscience makes them as weak as the threats of childhood. There is a spirit spreading through the country in regard to slavers, which mands changes of the constitution, and which will master if it cannot change it. No concerted opposition to this instrument is thought of or is needed. No secret understanding among our citizens is to be feared at the South. simple presence to their minds of the great truth, that man cannot rightfully be the property of man, is enough to shelter the slave. With this convictian we are palsy-stricken, when called upon to restore him to bondage. sinews are relaxed; our hands hang down; our limbs will not carry us a step. Now this conviction is spreading, and will become the established principle of the free states. Politicians, indeed, to answer a party end, may talk of property in man, as something established or not to be questioned; but the people at large do not follow them. The people go with the should understand this, should look the difficulty in the face; and they will see that, from the nature of the case, resistance is idle that neither policy nor violence can avail. And, what is more, they have no right to reproach us with letting this provision of the constitution die among us. They have done worse. We are passive. They have actively, openly, flagrantthe rights guarantied to every citizen by the national compact, i. e. for setting foot on their hores and using their highways. This wrong has been too patiently borne; and in one way we can turn it to good account. When

ve can hold it up as our shield, and cite

What was this intent? The education of among members of the bar, and produced great rangements to prevent to collision, to define the duties of each & all, to bring the constitution inthe safety of North and South. Until some such arrangements are made, perpetual collissions between the two great sections of our country must occur. Notwithstanding the tendencies to a low tone of thought and feeling at the North in regard to slavery, there is a decided ncrease of moral sensibility on the subject and in proportion as this shall spread, the free States will insist more strenuously on being released from every obligation to give support to what they dliberately condemn.

COLORED MECHANICS.

We take pleasure in calling the attention our readers to the advertisements of colored me chanics, published in to-day's paper.

In Cincinnati, persons of color find it almos possible to obtain admission for their children nto the work-shops of white people. They would gladly take their sons and daughters from the river, and have them instructed in rades, but prejudice deprives them of the opics themselves, would be able to teach their own children; but their business is too small to allow establishment,s large enough.

Last week we were waited on by three of our colored friends, two of them carpenters, the announcement of his long established opposition third a painter, all of them, we know, exto slavery. With the kindest feelings to himcellent workmen, able to present the highest self and the hope he will soon lay aside his unhappy prejudice against abolitionists; and with testimonials of their qualifications. They are steady, industrious, and cherish proper ideas of who have sought to injure my character as a what is necessary to the elevation of their minister and a man. I now decline any further race. Their own people had no longer much work for them to do, and their white friends were but few. They disliked the idea of giving up their trades, and wished to know wheth-

We gave them what encouragement we could -granted them the privilege of advertising in our columns-and promised to write an article soliciting attention to their interests.

We doubt whether abolitionists themselves generally, are aware that there are so many firstwise, they would certainly feel it their duty to limited field for enterprise-enjoy the benefits the interests of the weakest. Under such cir-The following eloquent remarks of Dr. cumstances, when it is considered how many duced great excitement throughout the kingdom. legal disabilities colored persons labor under, how they are proscribed by prejudice, how ofrangement proposed is the article of the consti- ten the subjects of insult, imposition and slan-

> learning trades, we cannot understand. There master mechanics, with establishments under not closed against a dark complexion.

We invite all who are willing to take colored apprentices, and all colored parents who wish their children apprenticed, to leave their names at our office.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION. Our readers were informed last week, that the National Anti-slavery Convention, held at New York, had nominated Mr. Birney for the Presiwith one party, for the sake of promoting the interests of another. Abolitionists will have time to make up their minds, coolly, deliberately, and before they are entangled with partypledges. The country will learn from it, that we are not dispirited, but that we are bent on of free institutions, and an active Christianity, carrying out our views of what we hold to be depends to a great extent the peace of the world. the true policy of our country: and the nomination will serve as a standard, around which to

rally the friends of Universal Liberty. It is now demonstrated to the country, that the anti-slavery question is one of high political importance, and that the people of the freepal evils, all of them indifferent to the great e- the interests of cotton now do. vil, all of them pledged to connive at and susproached with unfaithfulness to the constitution greater disloyalty of the South as an extenua

the party electing him, holds principles of more vital importance than ours? They were laughed at when they commenced with their "everlasting" candidate, as we now are. We bide our time patiently. For one, I would rather stand with abolitionists, and be defeated twice sixteen years. and at last succeed, than go on truckling to the slave-power, and voting for its candidates, till the country is ruined without remedy.

For the Philanthropist. DR. BAILEY:-Permit me through your paper to say to my friends, some of whom have expressed a wish to know whether I design to now in prison. answer a pamphlet which during my absence from the city has been published respecting the proceedings of the First Baptist church that I consider such a communication, so vindictive in its spirit, so reckless in its statements, and so uncharitable in its influences, unworthy a reply, and especially since Mr. Robbins himself regarded it unfit for his signature. I presume too, whatever proofs I may bring to shew its inaccuracy, they who have not hearts to sympathize with their brethren in bonds will still charge me with wrong; and to those who feel and pray daily for the slave nothing further than I have already communicated is needed for my justification. Of brother Robbins' appendix I have only to say, I thank him for the testimony he has borne to my fair character; and, in behalf of the slave, I thank him for his public

controversy with them. Yours very respectfully WM. HENRY BRISBANE.

CORN LAWS.

sorrow for the authors of the other production

The ship Caladonia brings intettigence of most important movement which has been made by the Britsh government, since the emancipation act of 1838. The British ministry has at last announced, that the modification of the court house in Wilmington, Clinton co., at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of making arrangements for selecting corn-laws is to be made a cabinet question. The proposition is, to substitute for the present fluctuaing scale of duties, a moderate fixed duty on the importation of foreign corn. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has also stated his intention to propose two most important changes. the first an alteration in the duties on foreign and colonial timber, the second, an alteration in the imposts on colonial sugar,

The announcement of Lord John Russel in regard to a revision of the Corn Laws, had pro-The land-holders were exasperated, but the people were enthusiastic in their support of the ministry.

"The London Chronicle (radical) of the 3d inst. says Friday night on the Corn-laws is rapidly extending through the country. Every where it is the signal of excitement and determination. By the monopolists it will never be forgiven, and, by the people it will never be forgotten. Ministers have fairly thrown themselves on the nation for support in the assertion of a great national thunder. The untaxing of the people's bread is a pros-pect full in view; and the people will spring toward it

Perhaps no movement in the history of the consequences, both to Great Britain and this country. If it should prove successful-and of are many abolitionists in this place, who are this there can be no doubt; succeed it must, if not now, yet within a very short period-it will their own control, and certainly their shops are give relief to the suffering millions of England, and thus mitigate the violence of Chartism while it will strengthen its advocates and give new force to their just demands. It will enable Great Britain to keep more of her population at home, and thus increase her manufactures, which will find an enlarged market in this country, as our farmers will then have value to give in exchange. By opening a vast market for our wheat, it will greatly quicken our industry, and tend to develop the immense resources dency, and Thomas Morris of this city for the of these western and north-western states. It Vice Presidency, of the United States. We will place trade between the two countries on a need not say, that we shall sustain this nomi- fairer footing, and while it will add comfort nation. This our friends might know from our and power to the people of England, will aid past course. We are glad that the movement us to relieve ourselves from oppressive debts. s made at this early period. It cannot be attri- By multiplying the vital connections bebuted now, to a sinister disposition to interfere tween us, it will foster friendly feelings, and so identify our interests, as to reduce incalculably the chances of war between the two great powers, on the preservation of whose amicable relations, owing to their illimitable commerce, and their being the chief depositories

By rendering a tariff of protection in relation to British goods entirely unnecessary in this country, it will remove one element of discord between North and South; and, in thus preventing the agitation of a question calculated to absorb the American mind, and create great states are involved in the evil of slavery, to such division of sentiment, it will baffle the efforts an extent politically, that the exercise of their of interested politicians to divert the attention of political power is necessary to relieve them from the people from the consideration of the quesits injurious influence. Political abolitionists tion of slavery. Finally, it will lessen the rehold that it is the greatest political evil in the lative importance of cotton by introducing nation, without the removal of which there can be into our trade with Great Britain, a new no essential reform in the administration of the regulator of exchanges. The wheat-grower government . On this principle, they are resolv- after awhile will be of more consequence than ed to act. Finding that other parties are ar- the cotton planter, and we may expect that theinrayed on different principles, all of them re- terests of the wheat-culture, will then receive garding subordinate inconveniencies, as princi- from government at least as much attention as

The effect of the movement on the agitation tain it; but one result is left them-they must of the tariff question in this country, we regard have candidates of their own, representing pri- as of particular importance to anti slavery men. marily the interests of free labor, and the doc- It is evident, that politicians have for some ly violated the constitution. They have passed marily the interests of free labor, and the doc- It is evident, that politicians have for some laws, threatening to imprison and punish the trine of equality of rights in all classes time been preparing the way for bringing up this free colored citizens of the North for exercising of people in this country. This policy subject, so soon as the bank question could be may have the appearance of temerity-but their adjusted. The effect would have been, another trust is in the truth of their principles, which postponement of the consideration of slavery. they believe can be best illustrated and enforced Let the corn-law reform succeed in England, and Lead, pig, by this course. They expect not imme- the tariff question will be divested to a great exdiate triumph, but they are willing to wait .- tent of its importance, for who would think of Fifteen times was Marcus Morton nominated proposing a high tariff on British goods, when for the Governorship of Massachusetts. The she had opened her market to our staples? It is best, however, that neither party should sixteenth time he was elected by a majority of Under such circumstances, no great question be unfaithful. It is best, that both enlightened as one vote. He is again a candidate. This is the could interpose to prevent the national consid-

ABOLITION IN FRANCE.

A project for the Abolition of slavery has been introduced into the French Chambers.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.

There will be no paper next week, as the editor will be obliged to attend the Anniver-

ARREST OF THE GREAT FORGER .- A man, believed to be Parker the great English forger, has been arrested in St. Louis, held to bail in the amount of \$16,000, and in default of that is

Since then released for want of proof.

STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT-It is generally beleved that this steam-ship is lost. No intelligence of her has yet been received.

McLeon:-The arguments before the Supreme Court in the case of McLeod, were closed May 19th. The decision of the court remains vet to be given.

NOTICE.

Dayton; May 22nd, 1840. Dr. Bailey:—Will you please ennounce in the Philanthropist that the Rev. T. E. Thomas of Hamilwill deliver an anti-slavery address in Dayton, on Thursday the third of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. Yours truly, LUTHER BRUEN.

NOTICE. The Fourth Annual Meeting of the ILLINOIS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will be held at Galesburg, in Knox county, on Wednesday, the 9th day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

GEORGE W. GALE, Rec. Sec. NOTICE. Map sill The Quarterly meeting of the Clinton co. A. S. So-

ciety, will be held at the Prespyterian church in Wil-mington at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, May 24th. Rev. D. Burgess of West Union, Hon. Thomas Morris, and perhaps other distinguished speakers will be A. BROOKE, Sec'ry. May 3rd, 1841. On Tuesday the 25th of May, a Convention of

ted for at the fall elections. Hon. Thos. Morris and others it is expected will address the meeting.

MANY CITIZENS.

Messrs. Woodson & Tinsley, House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eight and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to de all kinds of House Carpenter and Joiner's work at the shortest notice and on the most WODSON & TINSLEY.

WILEY REYNOLDS, House Painter and paper hanger on Clay St. between 12 and 13th St. and between Main and Walnut Cincinnati, informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line at the shortest position. epared to do an annual nortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Will's Reynolds.

SPRING FASHIONS.

The subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Florence or Tuscan Braid, Leghorn and Straw bonnets Purchasers may rest assured of not only getting the

latest fashion, but the best of goods, at prices to suit the times, either at Wholesale or Retail, at No. 5. Fourth street between Main and Walnut. A. F. ROBINSON.

N. B .- Just received some beautiful Florence Braid-

At Richland, Logan Co., O., will commence its first world, since the abolition of slavery in the session on the 1st of April 1984.

British colonies, is fraught with more important ston and the Rev. Mr. Poage will teach the following:—

Bible Criticism, Metaphysics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Khetoric and Logic, Joseph Forsyin, teacher of Chemistry. Dr. R. Mann, teacher of Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics, Geography and History Wm. W. Simpson, assistant, in the Languages.

Terms, \$5. entrance fee, and \$10 for every session af ter that; more or leess for fuel.

Cincinnati Prices Current. Corrected Weekly for the Philanthrop May, 26, 1841.

\$3 81 62 75 Corn, 25 20 Oats, WHOLESALE PRICES. WHOLESALE BRICES N. O., gall. Pearl, lb. Sugar-house, 35 Mustard, lb. 37 18

Nails, cut, 3d, 8 Alum, lb. Beeswax, lb. 4d, 6d, 62 Brimstone, r. lb. 6 Olive, bank, 5 50 6 00

Win at gal. 145 15 Sum, 4 4 1 42 1 47 Linseed 4 75 Tan.,br.bl. 20 00 28 00 Rio, lb. white, " 1700 1700 Havanna,

13 15 3 00 Cheese, Pepper, Ib.

31 60 Corks, vel., gra 50 150 Mess, bl. 10 00 10 50 Clear, " Il 50 & 12 50 21

Prime, " 8 8 50 Rump, a Chime lb, 7 50 8 50 Rosin, Ten.bl. \$3 75 4 50 No. 2, " No. 3, " 18 50 N. Orleansolb. 7 c. Salmon, 40 lb, bbl 50 00 Cod, lb.

8 by 10 3 50

Louf. 14 to 17 Lump, 13 a 15 White Hav'a, 121 13 3 75 Brown, " mon th. 1 25 1 50

Melos, 4 20 25 Spanish, 4 10 00 20 00 alaratus, 4 cask 6½ keg10 Wade's, kg, 5.50 6.50

" 150 162 " 44 5

:121 Va Cav., lb. 35 to 45

Ky.No.1,6tw. 81 No. 2. 7 1 62 1 75 Vinegar, gal

The goodman sat beside his door One sultry afternoon, With his young wife singing at his side A quaint and goodly tune,

A glimmer of heat was in the air. The dark green woods were still; And the skirts of a heavy thunder-cloud, Hung over the western hill,

Black, thick, and vast, grose that cloud Above the wilderness, As some dark world from upper air Were stooping over this.

At times the solemn thunder pealed, And all was still again, Save a low murmur in the air Of coming wind and rain.

Just as the first big rain drop fell, A weary stranger came. And stood before the farmer's door. With travel, soiled and lame,

Sad seemed he, yet sustaining hope Was in his quiet glance, And peace, like autumn's moonlight, clothed His quiet countenance.

A look like that his master wore In Pilate's council hall: It told of wrong—but of a love Meekly forgiving all.

"Friend! wilt thou give me shelter here." The stranger meekly said; And, leaning on his oaken staff, The goodman's features read.

"My life is hunted-evil men Are following in my track; The traces of the torturer's whip

Are on my aged back. "And much I fear 'twill peril thee Within thy doors to take A hunted seeker of the Truth. Oppressed for conscience's sake."

Oh kindly spoke the goodman's wife-"Come in, old man," quoth she-"We will not leave thee to the storm Whoever thou may'st be."

Then came the aged wanderer in, And silent sat him down: While all within grew dark as night Beneath the storm-cloud's frown,

But while the sudden lightning's blaze Filled every cottage nook, And with the jarring thunder-roll The loosened casements shook

A heavy tramp of horses' feet Came sounding up the lane, And half a score of horse, or more, Came plunging through the rain.

"Now, goodman Macey, ope thy door-We would not be house-breakers; A rueful deed thou hast done this day, In harboring banished Quakers."

Out looked the cautious goodman With much of fear and awe. For there, with broad wig drenched with rain, The Parish Priest he saw.

"Open thy door, thou wicked man, And let thy pastor in; And give God thanks, if forty stripes Repay thy deadly sin."

"What seek ye?" quoth the goodman-"The stranger is my guest; He's worn with toil and grievous wrong-Pray let the old man rest."

"Now out upon thee, canting knave!" And strong hands shook the door-"Believe me, Macey," quoth the priest, Thou'lt rue thy conduct sore."

Then kindled Macey's eye of fire: "No priest who walks the earth, Shall pluck away the stranger-gues Made welcome to my hearth.'

Down from the cottage wall he caught The match lock, hotly tried At Preston-pans and Marston-moor,

By fiery Ireton's side; Where Puritan and Cavalier, With shout and pealm contended,

And Lupert's oath and and Cromwell's prayer With battle thunder blended. Un rese the ancient stranger then:

To bring the wrath and violence Of avil men on thee: "And for thyself, I pray forbear,

"My spirit is not free

Who healed again the smitten ear, And shoothed his follower's sword. of go, as to the slaughter led:

Friends of the poor, farewell !" Beneath his hand the oaken door Back on its hinges fell. "Come forth, old gray-beard, yea and nay," The reddess scoffers cried:

As to a horseman's saddle-bow The old man's arms were tied. And of his bendage hard and long

In Boston's crowded jail, Where suffering woman's prayer was heard With sickening childhood's wail,

It suits not with our tale to tell: Those scenes have passed away .-Let the dim shadows of the past, Brood o'er that evil day.

"He, Sheriff," quoth the ardent Priest, Take goodman Macey too, The sin of this day's heresy, His back or purse shall rue." And the Priest and Sheriff both logether Upon the thresheld stood; When Macey through another door Sprang out into the wood.

"Now goodwife, as thou lovest me, haste!" She caught his manly arm:-Behind, the Parson urged pursuit, With outcry and alarm.

Ho! speed the Maceys, neck or nought. The river course was near; The plashing on its pebbled shore Was music to their ear.

A gray rock, tasseled o'er with birch, Above the waters hung, And at its base, with every wave, A small, light wherry swung.

A leap-they gained the boat-and there The goodman wields his oar;
"Ill-luck betide them all," he cried "The laggards on the shore."

Down through the crashing underwood, The burly Sheriff came:-"Stand, goodman Macey, yield thyself, Yield in the King's own name."

"Now out upon thy hangman's face," Cold Macey answered then, "Whip women on the village green, But do not meddle with men.

The Priest came panting to the shore, His grave cocked hat was gone: Behind him, like some owl's nest, hung His wig upon a thorn. "Come back-come back"-the Parson cried,

The church's curse beware." "Curse, and thou wilt," said Macey, "but Thy blessing prithee spare." "Vile scoffer," cried the baffled Priest,-

"Thoul't yet the gallows see." "Who's born to be hanged will not be drowned," Quoth Macey, merrily; "And so, sir Sheriff and Priest good bye."

He bent him to his oar, And the small boat glided quietly From the twain upon the shore. Now in the West, the heavy clouds

Scattered and fell asunder, And feebler came the rush of rain.
And fainter growled the thunder And through the broken clouds, the sun

Looked out serene and warm. Painting its hely symbol-light. Upon the passing storm. Oh, beautiful! that rainbow span O'er dim Crane-neck was bended;

One bright foot touched the Eastern hills, And one with Ocean blended. By green Pentucket's southern slope The small boat glided fast,-The watchers of the Block-house saw

The strangers as they passed. That night a stalwart garrison Sat shaking in their shoes, To hear the dip of Indian oars,

The glide of birch canoes. They passed the bluffs of Amesbury, And saw the sunshine glow Upon the Powwow's winding stream,

And on the hills of Po. The fisher-wives of Salisbury (The men were all away) Looked out to see the stranger oar Upon their waters play.

Deer-Island's rocks and fir-trees threw Their sunset shadows o'er them, And Newbury's spire and weathercock Peered o'er the pines before them.

Around the Black Rocks on their left. The marsh lay broad and green; And on their right, with dwarf shrub crowne Plum-Island's hills were seen.

With skilful hand and wary eye, A plaything of the restless wave, The boat on Ocean tossed. The glory of the sunset heaven

On land and water lav-On the steep hills of Agawam, On cape, and bluff, and bay.

They passed the gray rocks of Cape Ann, And Gloucester harbor bar; The watch-fire of the garrison Shone like a setting star.

On Massachusetts Bay! Blue wave and bright green island Rejoicing in the day. On passed the bark in safety

How brightly broke the morning

Round isle and headland steep:-No tempest broke above them, No fog-cloud veiled the deep. Far round the bleak and stormy Cape

The venturous Macey passed, And on Nantucket's naked isle Drew up his boat at last.

And how, in log-cabin, They braved the rough sea-weather, And there, in peace and quietness, Went down life's vale together:

How others drew around them, And how their fishing sped. Until to every wind of heaven Nantucket's sails were spread;

How pale Want alternated With Plenty's golden smile-Behold, is it not written, In the annals of the isle?

And yet that isle remainsth A refuge of the free, As when true-hearted Macey Beheld it from the sea,

Free as the winds that winnow Her shephless hills of sand-Free as the waves that batter Along her yielding land

Than hers, at Duty's summons, No loftier spirit stirs, Nor falls o'er human suffering A readier tear than hers.

God bless the sea-beat island! And grant forever more, That Charity and Freedom dwell As now, upon her shore!

A Terrible Instrument of War.—A few months since there was a great deal said in the London papers about a most wonderful discovery in the art of war, by which the whole business of killing men was to be revolutionized, and success reduced from a compound question of force, numbers, skill, and accident, to one merely of position. Of late, less has been said of the discovery whether from the falsity of its alleged power and abinty, or from policy, while the government may be taking measures to perfect it.

A stout vessel constructed of the strongest oak for the ocasion, was filled up with square masses of timber from her keel to her bends, which were bolted and fastened her keel to her bends, which were boited and fastened together as strongly as iron and wood could make them. Upon a given signal, the vessel was put in motion, and, while she was moving through the water at a rate of from four to five knets an hour, upon another signal, a projectile of eighteen pounds weight was sent against her, which struck her in the midships and at one blow shiver-

in minute fragments for many hundred yards, over the neighboring fields. The naval officers who saw the terrific demonstration declared on the instant that ed her into a thousand pieces, dispersing her timbers that ever floated could have borne, without complete destruction, half the shock. [Com. Adv.

Large and Small Farms. SIR :- I wish my brother farmers would think very seriously on the advantages to be derived from be well manured. The desire for more land has been the ruin of thousands, who would at this time have been well off, if their friends had deprived one time possessed; while the extra labor and anxiety consequent upon a business so spread abroad, are right to expect to obtain. And it would appear to be a fatality to which persons of this sort are subsmall number of distinct thoughts enforced in ject, or they would surely be able to see the nose made to yield as much as one hundred, merely by concentrating upon it the means of inprovement, mind, body and substance, absolutely astonishing! Now only for a moment calculate the difference in labor, in hauling the manure over one hundred acres instead of ten, and after that, the spreading it abroad! then comes ten times the ploughing, harrowing, sowing with ten times the quantity of seed, howing, mowing or reaping, and binding and raking over one hundred acres instead of ten, and extra carrying crops; and after all this ten times the rent to pay-I declare it appears to be a species of insanity, this desire for more land.

I have lately seen a farm where all these evils were embodied-of excellant natural fertility, fields large, and lying on an easy declevity, with every facility for permanent improvement, marl of the richest quality in the middle of the estate, and within three feet of the surface.-Now, if the owner of this fine farm of about two hundred acres, would comme his labors to ten acres of the land adjoining his house, and give the rest to the stock upon the farm, only mowing the weeds to prevent them from seeding his and his neighbor's land, I believe he would then make a profit, while at

present he must make a loss. I was told yesterday of a farmer who cultivated one acre of land, adjoining a field of thirty acresboth were planted with rye; and at harvest a bewas made that the yield of the one acre was equal to that of the thirty acres; this was, however, lost, for the crop of the thirty acres measured exactly three quarters of a bushel more than that of the one acre—these fields have seen this day; and I have also seen another field, where the owner offered to dispose of the crop of rye for a dollar an acre, but could get no purchasers at that

Now, is it not much better to double the crop; than double the number of acres? But I have land lying before me, which would yield five hundred per cent, more than it now does by extra AN OLD FARMER

There is no mistake more common nor more injurious, than that of supposing that the more land a man holds, the greater must be his profits, for the profit does not arise from the land itself, but from the manner of using it; for the best land may be made unproductive by bad management, while the worst may be rendered profitable by the opposite course; but without sufficient capital no land can be profitably cultivated; at the same time, there is nothing to which capital can be applied with greater certainty of a fair return for liberal expenditure, when correctly employed, than land. In fact. assuming always that the expenditure be directed with judgment, it will be found that the profit upon the outlay increases in more than a proportionate degree to its amount; thus, supposing twenty-five dollars to be the lowest, and fifty the highest sum that can be employed in the common cul. est sum that can be employed in the common cul. York. The large room was full, and on a requst ture of the same acre of land, it is more than problem that even one would rise as an evidence that he or as has also several members of his church and he says no able that if twenty-five dollars return at the rate of see would stand by the committee in the attempt to cough medicine ever was half so efficatious.

Dr. Allen, a distinguished physician of this city ten per cent, the fifty dollars will yield twenty, or resuscitate the cause, all arose.—A committee of any intermediate sum at the same progressive ratio. And admitting this to be true-and it is presumed no experienced agriculturist will doubt it-it follows, that a capital of 5,000 dollars, expended in the cultivation of 200 acres, will only yield a profit of 500 dollars, which, if applied to no more than 100 acres, it would produce one thousand dollars; therefore, it is evident that his profit would be increased by diminishing the quantity of his land. Many a man has been ruined by a large farm, who might have acquired a competency with one of half the size. Most farmers are anxious for large occupations, and many are thus betrayed into the error of taking a greater quantity of ground than they have the means of managing to advantage; some, in the delusive hope of acquiring these means by future savings: others, from the vanity of holding more land than their neighbors; hence arises deficiency of stock, imperfect tillage, and scanty crops, with all the consequent train of rent in arrear, wages ill-paid, and debts unsatisfied—distress, duns, and final ruin! While he, who prudently commences, with only such a number of acres as he has the power of cultivating with proper effect, is certain of obtaining the full return from the soil and not being burdened with more land than he can profitably enjoy, his engagements are within his means; and thus, while enjoying present ease of mind, he lays the surest foundation for future prosperity. It therefore behoves a man to weigh well the charges with his means, and never allow himself to be seduced by any ideal prospect of gain, into the imprudence of entering upon a larger farm than his property will enable him to manage with the spirit necessary to insure success. British Husbandry.

Robert Hall and Dr. Chalmers.

To compare Mr. Hall with another splendid genius of our age, Dr. Chalmers, is a difficult and perhaps an invidious task. They are both most highly gifted and most powerful men, rais ed up and qualified for the church of Christ; but they are very different in their charcter of mind As to the use of the English language and purity of composition, Mr. Hall, the most elegan writer of the day, stands confessedly superior to Dr. Chalmers, whose corruptions, neglects, inventions, and bad taste, make his finest discourses at times unintelligible. But this is an introductory and very inferior point. As to pow er of mind, I should think Mr. Chalmers the more daring and vigorous, and Mr. Hall the more delicate and acute reasoner. Dr. Chal-mers is bold; Mr. Hall beautiful. Dr. Chalmers seizes one idea, which he expands by amplification and reiteration though a discourse; Mr. Hall combines and words up a variety of argiments in support of his topic; never loses sight of his point; touches every subject briefly, and with exquisite taste; and leaves an impression upon the mind more soft, more pleasing. Yourg ladies residing in the Academy will but perhaps not much less powerful, than his the unremiting attention of the Principal, with great contemporary. Dr. Chalmers gives only to their health, comfort, improvement in personal one or two projecting truths, and laaves his subject confessedly incomplete. His sermons are composed of many separate thoughts, slightly linked to one another; and like the reaches i the majestic course of the Rhine, which suceed each other by breaks, and expand upon the eye with extraordinary beauty when you enter them, but are succeeded by a narrow flow of the stream at each interval, his sermons are

succession of bold and magnificent truths wrought out with strength, and then left by the preacher, that he may press on to the next mighty idea. Mr. Hall's sermons are a beautiful whole, less daring in the general parts, but more closely connected; coming on the mind with great conviction, and expanding his one important subject at once before the view; as the wide and fair lakes of Switzerland spread their the system of cultivating no more land than can varied, and complete, and connected beauties before the eye of the spectator. Chalmers, in short, is more impassioned, Mr. Hall more sublime; the one declaims, the other argues: them of one half the number of acres which they at the first storms the mind, the second charms it and unfolds all its sympathies. Dr. Chalmers is adopted for the popular ear. His bold and all that many have ever gained, and all they had a reiterated statements, his overwhelming tide of various different forms, all make him the preachin the middle of their face-for one is not more er for the crowded popular auditory. Mr. Hall plain than the other. If ten acres of land can be is the preacher for the scholar, the student, the metaphysician, the man of elegant education, the fastidious, proud despiser of spirtual religion, the labor and care necessary for the cultivation of the pretender to a philosophy not thoroughly the one hundred acres, the result must be profit of fathomed. His master mind, his acute insight into the very inmost soul, his candor towards his opponents, his infinite reverence for holy Scripture, his cautious, conclusive argumentation, his delicate and sublime bursts of imagery, his superiority to party feelings and interests, ensure the attention, and fix the conviction of every

> competent and unprejudiced heart. As to usefulness, the plam must be conceded, for the present age, to Dr. Chalmers; he is more bold, more decisive, more capable of frequent effort, more ready to comit his unfinished compositions to the press, more negligent of the minuter graces which fetter Mr. Hall, and limit his efforts, and have left him, after fifty years of public life, the author of for fewer works, and those works, of less extent, and less general importance, than Dr. Chalmers has pro-

luced in one-fourth portion of that time. In the next age, it is possible Mr Hall's pubications may fetch up the way he appears to have lost in the present. All his practical writings will live, and exercise a powerful sway over the public mind, when many of Dr. Chalmers' may have done their work and been forgotton. Had Mr. Hall more of the bold and intrepid character of Dr. Chalmers; would he write with less anxiety and refinement; would he devote himself to the prosecution of some great national topic, touching the interests of morals and religion; would he disregard more his own feelings, in order to do good to a transitory world: there is nothing which he might not be capable of effecting under God's blessing; for no man of the present age has gained the countrymen more than Robert Hall.

BP. WILSON.

Great movement on the Eric Canal. The following extract from a letter of Alvan Stewart, Esq., to the chairman of the Ex. Committee will show that our friends in Central New York are oreparing for an excellent work-a work of necessity. Hitherto, the boatmen and persons employed ly been disregarded, under the impression that they were past reclaiming, or so averse to the temperance movement as to offer very little encouragement to effort in their behalf. The movements in men to undertake the work under any circumstances and to expect success :-

" UTICA, April 12, 1841. "Yesterday, being Sunday, ot 5 P. M., we had grand temperance meeting at the Court room, in the Academy, as preliminary to a series of under-York. The large room was full, and on a requst the Canal, at the letting in of thewaters."

THE AMERICAN SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, me on Monday evening, with an overflowing congregation, in Broadway Tabernacle. The Christian pub lic are beginning to feel in a small degree that interest in this society which its importance demands The agents of foreign commerce-"those who do business on the great waters"-constitute a larger band of foreign missionaries, than are furnished b all the missionary boards in the world. But, unhappily few of them are the missionaries of Christ Let them become such, as the fruits of evangelical effort, and, on the wings of the wind they would soon convey the gospel to every land. The Society was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, wel known at the West. Its operations are both for eign and domestic. It has seemen's Chaplains staas well as at the principal ports in the United

THE NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY was addressed on Sabbath evening the 9th, in a very able sermon from Dr. Sprague. This Society reports the distribution of 4883, Bibles, and 6862 Testaments, the year past, in 15 different languages ;- " to humane and criminal institutions, naval stations, military posts, seamen and emigrants, Sunday schools, and lestitute families." They report 62,797 emigrants to New York, the year past-a greater number than any previous year;-10,000 seamen constantly in port, and 40,000 annually visiting the city. They propose to raise the sum of \$10,000 the coming year, \$1,000, to be paid over to the parent society. They ledge themselves, if supported by the friends of e cause, with the blessing of God, to put the dessed gospel within the reach of every destitute family in the city, every emigrant, every soldier, and

CINCINNATI ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACAD-EMY FOR YOUNG LADIE

MISS BLACKWELL, Principal. The course of study comprise Reading, Writing Sketching and the rudiments of Drawing, Arithmetic Grammar, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Botany, Composition, the French language and Vocal music.

The system of instruction pursued in this Institution will seture to its pupils a sound education in the several departments of English study, and in the valuable art of outline sciences on conducive to the formation of nabits of distinct and ready observation, while daily resistations and other exercises in the French by all the citations and other exercises in the French by all the pupils, without exception, will offer very superior advantages to those parents who desire that their daughters should become proficient in the use of that language; and the impoduction of singing in frequent alternation with the different stadies during the hours of instruction, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the health privits and voices of the students.

ment, and moral and intllectual progress.

The Academic year will be divided into two se of twenty two weeks each with a vacation months of July and August.

TERMS. \$250,00 Per Annum, 50,00 payable half-50,00 yearly. For Boarding and Tuition, " Piano, Harp or Guitar, Greek, Latin, Italian German, Drawing, Painting &c

PETERS'PILLS

REAT ARRIVAL!—18 bushels, or 75,000 Boxes of Peters' Pills.—The subscriber has made arrangements with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supplied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can now be supplied at New York prices.

Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of these are the most valuable. In no instance have they failed to accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years lingering with some obstinate orchronic disease, now add their testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-billious and aperient medcine are unrivalled; all who use them, recommend them; their virtues surpass all culogy and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humor of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each Box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peters has spent much time in experimenting

with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best, most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can prepared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that they

have the alternative principle combined with their cath-artic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulation, and gives tone and energy to the nervous system. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from heir first dose. They can be taken by any person of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because

bility, and invariably produce sound health. The vegetable Pills are a sure nemedy for jaundice. sick and nervous headaches, dyspepsia, costiveness, sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious complaints fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the com will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in chil-

they clear the system of bad humors, qui

Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glasnnati, and throughout the United States, Canadas Mexico and West Indies.

COUGH LOZENCES

Sherman's Cough Lozenges. Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthmac Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.— The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last three months, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing colds ear, and fixed the love and admiration of his and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but rendsr it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tick. ling or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicines, and are undoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those com-plaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have een offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who

have been saved from an utimely grave, and restored to perfect health, by using them. The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the on, and about the canal have received very little attention from temperance men. They have generalour most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several ment to effort in their behalf. The movements in that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeak. Ireland and in Baltimore, have tought temperance able joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow Farm. better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through the divine blessing, ermitted to minister to his loving flock

James Grant, No, 4 Ann street, cured of a most distressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Mrs. Jenkins was given up as incarable, and expected

takings on the Canal or rather through Central New dully to breathe her last. She was cured in a few weeks by these celebrated Lozenges.

three was appointed to select a committee of nine he has used Sherman's Lozenges in his pratice in a to call simultaneous meetings, the whole length of He has always been able to cure the most distressing

cases of recent standing in one or two days. We used Sherman's Cough Lozenges in our families and they never failed to cure the worst cases in a few days. We recommend them to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, whooping coughs, asthma, tightness of the chest, consumption, &c, &c., as the best remedy

they possibly can use. Rev. James O. Kent, New Haven, James Hunt, 675 Greenwich st. Rev. J. N. Moffat, Benjamin Cromble, 645, Broadway.

References also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spen-cer Benjamin Cromble, Dr. Coleman, G. G. Deshon, and the many thousands who have been cured by then
Prepared by A. SHERMAN, M. D.

106 Nassau st. New York. Just received by W. H. Harrison, & co. Druggists corner of Fourth and Main street Cincinnati; and by most of the principal merchants in the state of Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania and throughout the United

Price only 25 cents per box.

WORM LOZENGES

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and dis tressing annoy, both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as ready as a common pepermint Lo-zenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without it being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c. are occasioned by worms, and will be cured by using

Capt. Coffin of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman on account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptons were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, headache, ed sleep, broken oil by fright and screaming, headache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case of one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him—he end at once, and before he had used one box

he was entirely cured.

The Rev. Jabez Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable, by two physicians. fast wasting away, and was so miserable, that the death was alone looked to for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other

Dr. Castle, 297 Broadway, has used Sherman's Lozenges in his practice, for more than two years, and nev-Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Col. L. Clark, Joseph Haines,

Esq. Professor Bingham, and the thousands who have used these lozenges, can fully attest to their great and wonderful virtues.

The Hon. B. B. Beardsly thinks they have saved the life of one of his children. It had been a long time in a decline and was attended by the best physicians without any relief. His family doctor recommended Sherman's Worm Lozenges as the only hope; he did so and through the blessing of God his child is now well—an other living evidence of their wonderful virtues, Mr. B. says no family should be without them.

More than 2,000 certificates might be added of their

truly wonderful properties.

Prepared by A. Sherman, M. D.

106 Nassau st. New York. A supply of these valuable Worm Lozenges, just re-ceived by W. H. Harrison & co., only agent for Cincin-

Price only 25 cts. per box. 40

PREMIUM FURNITURE.

MITCHELL. MOORE, & Co. Furniture and Chair nanufacturers, Citizen's Cabinet Warerooms, No. 2 Second-street, between Main and Sycamore-streets, Cin-Second-street, between Main and Sycamore-streets, Cincinnati. Grateful for the liberal patronage which they have received since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of articles in their line of business. It being the desire of Mitchell, Moore & Co. to sustain their reputation, they have therefore determined to employ none but experienced workmen, and use good mater

manufactory.

They respectfully invite their fellow-citizens who may want to purchase articles in their line of business, to call and examine their stock.

MITCHELL, MOORE & Co. nov 27tf

Ohio Mechanic's Institute .- This is to certify that Ohio Mechanic's Institute.—This is to certify that Messrs. Mitchell & 'Moor exhibited at the Third Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, several specimen's of Furuiture, viz. a workstand, table, and a birdseye maple bedstead, which are adjudged to be the best

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1840.

John P. Foote, Pres't L. T. WELLS, Sec'y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE. A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land situated upon a McAdamized road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consists of a new house with six good rooms, a cellar and portico; also a frame stable and a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a Mc Adamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage. a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame parn, a store room, a well, and several springs. land is rich and level.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excelent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 ooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, a og house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The use stands upon a mound, and has a fine view of he river and the surrounding country

A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, locaed upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard, 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 1sab ella and Catawba

A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town. in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and fovorably located for tillage.

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from own, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and alt fen-

A Farm of 135 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a mitk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from he Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; a good peach and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, pear, plum, raspherry and current trees. The land consists of rich

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also tool, smoke, wagon, gear, wash, carrriage and cider houses. two wells, several cisterns and many springs; also a superior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of for-

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from town, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a cellar; also two commodious stables with lofts for hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the pre-

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, a ame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also an excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. The land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good

A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 miles from town, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame pork-house, a frame house, a stable and an orchard of bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland. It it considered one of the best farms

in the country. A Farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good hewed log ouse, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of ottom and 100 of upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm.

A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres, situated in IInois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a try town. The land consists of one half prairie, and e half wood, with 150 acres in cultivation, 2 log houses, 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water for cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 acres of apple, plumand peach trees. It has a large range of unfenced prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick grove near the house for winter shelter.

Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose of their estates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in Europe and the United States, without cost to them, unless sales be effected:

Very many other farms and Country Seats for sale; al-Very many other tarms and country Seats for sale; at-so several tracts without buildings, near and far from the City. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Citizens and emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis, if by letter,

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon Mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent, at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the Engish bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold.

The experience of nine years in the sale of Real

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.

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